

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Third Annual Convention

OF THE

American Federation  
of Labor

HELD AT

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

December 11, 12, 13, 14, 15  
1888.

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PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF  
THE CONVENTION

OFFICERS  
OF THE  
**American Federation of Labor**

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PRESIDENT

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 21 Clinton Place, New York

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Box 26 Braidwood, Illinois

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM MARTIN, 512-514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

SECRETARY

P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TREASURER

HENRY EMRICH, 339 East 21st St., New York

TRUSTEES

HUGO MILLER, 115 Park Row, New York

AUG. DELABAR, 7-11 New Chambers St., New York

JOSIAH DYER, 35-37 Frankfort St., New York

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world, between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the Capitalist and the Laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions, if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It therefore behooves the Representatives of the Trades and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them, to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the trade union system of organization.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

Section 1. This association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer Federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

Sec. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Sec. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; and, further more, to secure National Legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of Organized Labor.

Sec. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

#### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M., on the second Tuesday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

Sec. 2. At the opening of the Convention, the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order and preside until his successor is elected.

Sec. 3. The following committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed by the President: 1st, Credentials; 2d, Rules and Order of Business; 3d, Report of President; 4th, Report of Secretary; 5th, Finance; 6th, Resolutions; 7th, Constitution; 8th, Organization; 9th, Labels and Boycotts.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

Section 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from each Local or District Trade organization or federated body, not connected with, or having a National or International head, affiliated with this Federation, one delegate.

Sec. 2. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-fifth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents; but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

Sec. 3. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation.

Sec. 4. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, from the President of the Federation.

Sec. 5. No Central Labor Union or City or State Federation of Labor, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, not connected with this Federation, or hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by a National or International organization of their trade, under penalty of being denied repre-

sentation in general conventions of this Federation.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer to be elected by the Convention.

Sec. 2. Should a vacancy in any office occur between the annual meetings of the Convention, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council. When a vacancy occurs in the office of President, the Vice-Presidents shall succeed in their respective order.

Sec. 3. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

Sec. 4. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICER.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all general Conventions, to attend to all correspondence, publish a small quarterly circular on February 28, May 31, August 31, and November 30, receipt for all monies, pay all bills, and travel with the consent of the Executive Council, wherever required in the interest of the Federation. His salary shall be \$1,200 per year, payable weekly with mileage and expenses.

Sec. 2. The President shall have power to employ such clerical help as may be necessary, and at such salary as shall be fixed by the Executive Council. The President shall publish his financial report in the quarterly circular, and send ten copies to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of the Convention and to attend to such business as may be decided by the Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Section 1. The Officers shall be an Executive Council with power to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade Unions, and to organize local Trade Unions and connect them with the Federation, until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

Sec. 3. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott, and with voluntary financial help of the organizations connected with the A. F. of L. in the event of a strike or lockout, when duly approved by the executive Council.

Sec. 4. When a strike has been approved by the Executive Council, the particulars of the difficulty, even if it be a lockout, shall be explained in a circular issued by the Presi-

dent of the Federation to the Unions affiliated therewith. It shall then be the duty of all affiliated societies to urge their Local Unions and members to make liberal financial donations in aid of the working people involved.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—REVENUE.

Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International and National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-fourth of one cent per member, per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member, per month; and from Central Labor Unions or City and State Federated bodies, \$25 per annum. All monies shall be payable to the President of the Federation.

Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article has been paid in full.

Sec. 3. Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the President of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall be suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the Convention, when such arrearages are paid in full.

Sec. 4. Each society affiliated with this Federation, shall make a quarterly report of its standing and progress to the President of the Federation.

Sec. 5. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers, from place to place, in the interests of the Federation.

Sec. 6. The funds of the Federation shall be banked under the supervision of three Trustees, who shall be elected by the Convention, and shall be residents of the same city with the Treasurer. The Trustees shall report quarterly to the President the amount so banked. No money shall be paid out only in conformity with the rules laid down by the Executive Council. The President and Treasurer shall give a bond of \$2,000 each, for the faithful performance of their duties.

Sec. 7. The accounts of the year shall be closed fourteen days prior to the assembling of the Convention, and a balance sheet, duly certified, shall be presented to the same.

Sec. 8. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$3 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

#### ARTICLE IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. In all questions not covered by this Constitution, the Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern the same, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Sec. 2. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International, and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

Sec. 3. Any seven wage workers of good character, and favorable to Trade Unions, and not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body, to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing

ing the Trades Union movement, and shall have the power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation, provided the request for a certificate be endorsed by the nearest Local or National Trades Union officials connected with this Federation.

Sec. 4. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the President of the Federation, and which shall accompany the application.

Sec. 5. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city, belonging to the National or International Union, affiliated with this

Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

#### ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so, it shall require a two-thirds vote.

WILLIAM WEIHE,  
ROBERT Y. OGG,  
SAMUEL GOLDWATER,  
FRANCIS FILDEW,  
JOHN S. KIRCHNER,  
Committee on Constitution.

#### NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND THE NUMBER OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS OR BRANCHES REPRESENTED.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Unions or Branches.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.
American Flint Glass Workers' Union .....	1	87	William J. Mil'on, Room 16, Excelsior Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bakers, Journeymen's National Union.....	1	72	Aug. Delabar, 7-11 New Chambers St., New York, N. Y.
Brewers' National Union .....	1	51	Charles F. Bechtold, Central Turner Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Boilermakers' International Union of America.....	1	12	Robert Bower, 5 Smart Street, Chicago, Ill.
Carpenters' and Joiners' of America, United Brotherhood of.....	4	406	W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. W. H. Kilver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill. H. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder Street, St. Louis, Mo. F. Fildew, 450 Sixth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America .....	4	263	Samuel Gompers, 21 Clinton Place, New York. Fred Haller, 441 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y. John S. Kirchner, 356 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. J. F. Mahoney, Windsor, Conn.
Coal Miners' Benevolent and Protective Association, of Illinois ..	2	32	Daniel McLaughlin, Box 26, Braidwood, Ill. P. H. Donnelly, Drawer 3127, Springfield, Ill.
Coal Miners' Amalgamated Association of Ohio.....	2	250	Alexander Johnson, Box 4, Nelsonville, Athens Co., O. Chris Evans, Box 107, New Straitsville, Ohio.
Coal Miners' Federated Association of Indiana.....	1	31	P. H. Penna, Carbon, Clay Co., Ind.
Furniture Workers' International Union .....	1	27	Henry Emrich, 339 East 21st St., New York.
Granite Cutters' National Union of America .....	1	60	David Archie, 2310 Eugenia Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NAME OF SOCIETY REPRESENTED.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	Number of Unions or Branches.	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.
Horse Collar Makers' National Union .....	1	23	Thomas Holland, St. Louis, Mo.
Iron Molders' Union of North America.....	3	240	P. F. Fitzpatrick, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio John G. Weaver, Box 388, Cincinnati, Ohio. James P. Hooley, Troy, N. Y. William Weihe, 512-514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. William Martin, 512-514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. James H. Nutt, 634 Alice St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Iron and Steel Workers, National Amalgamated Association of....	3	173	George W. Appel, 915 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
Metal Workers' National Union of North America.....	1	14	A. W. Anderson, 20.3 Division Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters and Decorators of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	118	Edward L. Daley, Box 219, Lynn, Mass. N. Forsberg, 420 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Shoe Lasters' New England Protective Union.....	1	81	Hehry H. Werdes 1700 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Chas. F. Taylor, Louisville, Ky. R. Y. Ogg, 160 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Tailors' (Custom), National Union.	2	40	O. R. Lake, — Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. E. C. Ives, St. Paul, Minn.
Typographical International Union .....	4	294	Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York. Jas. J. Cain, 126 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Robert L. Volz, 1323 North Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo. Hugh McGregor, 421 East Fourteenth Street, New York. John McIver, 100 East 118th Street, New York.
Typographia, German American Builders Laborers Union, No. 2476, of Syracuse, N. Y. ....	1	20	Ernest Reinhardt, St. Louis, Mo.
Box Sawyers' and Nailers' Union, No. 1, of St. Louis, Mo. ....	1	1	F. K. Foster, 593 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Federal Labor Union No. 2714, of New York.....	1	1	J. H. Perry, 293 South Third Street, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.
Progressive Tile-Layers' Union of New York.....	1	1	Fred Ackerman, 89 Penn St., Cleveland, O.
Walters' Union of St. Louis, Mo. ....	1	1	Samuel B. Hasson, 38 North Eden St., Baltimore, Md.
Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass. ....	1	29	E. Applehagen, 610 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1	82	{ Jos. P. McDonnell, <i>Labor Standard</i> , Patterson, N. J. Samuel Mellor, Trenton, N. J.
Central Labor Union of Cleveland, Ohio .....	1	7	Samuel Goldwater, 125 21st Street, Detroit, Mich.
Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Maryland .....	1	23	John W. La Vine, 128 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1	9	{ David Erbleding, St. Louis, Mo. Frank A. Hill (alternate), 101 South Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
State Federation of New Jersey..	2	52	
Trade and Labor Council, Detroit, Mich. ....	1	15	
Trade and Labor Assembly, Chicago, Ill. ....	1	56	
Trades and Labor Assembly, St. Louis, Mo. ....	1	40	

This roll shows 51 delegates representing 34 organizations, with 2,797 subordinate unions or branches, and a total membership of 587,000 members in good standing. This does not include the Federal Clubs and Local Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and not sending delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

# THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

1888

## Report of Proceedings. First Day—Morning Session.

Central Turner Hall,  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1888.

The Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Central Turner Hall, St. Louis, Mo., precisely at twelve o'clock noon, Dec. 11, 1888. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation opened the proceedings, and Mr. P. J. McGuire officiated as Secretary.

Mr. S. S. Bass of St. Louis, in behalf of the citizens of St. Louis, bade the delegates a hearty welcome, and Prof. C. M. Woodward of the Washington University, St. Louis, addressed the Convention on the importance of Industrial Education as exemplified in the system of manual training.

President Gompers in a few remarks returned the thanks of the Convention to Mr. Bass and Prof. Woodward for their kindly greetings, whereupon the Convention proceeded to business and the President appointed the following:

Committee on Credentials—William Martin, J. G. Weaver, J. F. Mahoney, P. H. Donnelly, and Thomas Holland.

The Convention then adjourned at 1:10 P. M. to meet at 3 P. M.

Adjourned.

## Afternoon Session.

Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., President Gompers presided. Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Chairman Martin of the Committee on Credentials reported progress in behalf of that committee and asked further time to complete their report. On motion one hour's further time was granted the committee.

By unanimous consent, it was decided to appoint a Committee on Rules, consisting of five:

Committee on Rules—Hugo Miller, J. H. Perry, Aug. Delabar, J. H. Penna, and Samuel Hasson.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 P. M.

Recess taken.

Convention reassembled at 4 P. M.  
Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

St. Louis, Mo., December 11, 1888.

Mr. President—We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report the following delegates are entitled to seats and votes in this Convention:

(See list of delegates on pages 5 and 6.)

In the matter of Thomas Shaw, Delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, your committee, on investigation, learned that a protest against the issuance of a certificate of affiliation has been entered, and that this subject matter will be brought before the attention of this Convention at a later period. We, therefore, recommend that the question of seating the delegates from that organization be deferred until after the matter herein referred to is disposed of.

In the case of the delegate, J. T. Hardy, who presents credentials from the St. Louis Branch, No. 2, of the Stationary Engineers, your committee find that said organization of Engineers is not as yet affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and we regret our inability to report favorably on his admission.

Respectfully submitted,  
WILLIAM MARTIN,  
J. F. MAHONEY,  
P. H. DONNELLY,  
JOHN G. WEAVER,  
THOMAS HOLLAND,

Committee.

(Signed.)

After a full explanation of the report, on motion, the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as read.

Secretary Perry, of the Committee on Rules, reported as follows:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

St. Louis, December 11, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

Your Committee on Rules hereby present the following rules for the government of the sessions:

1. The Convention shall be called to order

at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12, to re-assemble at 1:30, and adjourn at 5:30, and at the appointed time the Chairman shall call the convention to order.

2. During the hours of meeting, no delegate will be allowed to leave the room, unless on special business.

3. Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the Chair. While speaking, he shall confine himself to the question.

4. Should two or more rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

5. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

6. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

7. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice without permission from the house; nor any longer than five minutes at one time, without permission.

8. A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the Chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

9. When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, or divide, or to amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order herein arranged.

10. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

11. A motion for a reconsideration shall not be received unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a two-third vote.

12. Any delegate who shall misbehave himself in the meeting, or disturb the harmony or order thereof, either by abusive, disorderly or profane language, or shall refuse obedience to the presiding officer, shall be admonished of his offense from the Chair, and if he offend again he shall be excluded from the room for the session, and afterward be dealt with as the convention may determine.

13. Any delegate who may not be present when the last name on the roll has been called shall be marked absent by the Secretary.

14. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Cushing's Manual.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of officers and delegates.
2. Reading minutes of previous day's session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of regular committee.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election and installment of officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HUGO MILLER, Chairman.

SAMUEL B. HASSON.

P. H. PENNA.

AUG. DELABAR.

(Signed). JAMES H. PERRY, Secretary.

\*Amended to strike out 5:30 P. M. and insert 5 P. M.

An amendment to the amendment was offered to strike out 1:30 P. M. and insert 2 P. M., and strike out 5:30 P. M. and insert 6 P. M. The amendment to the amendment prevailed by a vote of 23 to 15.

An amendment was then offered to strike out 9 A. M. and insert 8:30 A. M. Amendment lost by a vote of 15 to 20.

Moved to strike out section 12 of the report of the committee in regard to any possible disorder in the meetings. Adopted unanimously.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Rules, was adopted as amended, so that the hours of meeting were fixed at from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., and section 12 was stricken out.

First Vice-President Daniel McLaughlin was called to the Chair, and President Compers then proceeded to read his Annual Report, which was presented in printed form and a copy supplied to each delegate.

The report is as follows:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow-Workingmen: Today again the representatives of the grand and historically developed organizations of labor, the trade unions, meet in council to cheer, aid and comfort each other and to devise through our deliberations methods by which we may perpetuate the continuity of our glorious movement, to zealously devote our energies to the amelioration and emancipation of our class from a thralldom the most cruel and oppressive in the world's history.

The benefit that the American Federation of Labor has been, in the period of its existence, to the toiling masses of our country is more, probably, than will be told before generations to come. Enough is, however, known to justify us in saying that the movement as exemplified by our organization, the aid and encouragement it has given the trade union movement, the hope it has instilled into our fellowworkers to struggle on and on in the contest to obtain the rights and privileges due us by reason of our daily exertions should give us sincere gratification.

There is scarcely a division of thought upon the question that the workers, being the producers of all the wealth of the world, should at least enjoy more of the results of their toil.

\*In these proceedings the names of delegates making motions, amendments, etc., are omitted to save space.



On every hand we see fortunes amassing, elegant mansions and immense business houses rearing, we see the intricate machinery in its rotary motions, the genius of man, all applied to the production of the wealth of the world; and yet in face of this thousands of our poor, helpless brothers and sisters, strong, able-bodied, willing to work, unable to find it! Hungry and emaciated without sufficient to properly nourish the body or to maintain the mental balance. On the other hand, others bent by their long continued drudgery, and unrequited toil.

While these wrongs have been upon the body politic of our people from ages gone by, we can yet trace the improvements in the condition of the people by reason of our various organizations. Wherever the working people have manifested their desire for improvement by organization, there as with a magic wand improvement has taken place; wherever the working people are the poorest, most degraded and miserable, there can we find the greatest lack of organization; and in the same degree as the basis of the organization is improved, there can we see the greater improvement in the material, moral and social condition of the people. There are some who believe that it is necessary that the condition of the people shall become worse in order to move them to action, to bring about the best results. How far from the truth, how illogical this proposition is can be easily seen when we essay to follow it out to its legitimate conclusion. If the poverty of the working people of the world was the factor that moved them to action and more prosperous conditions, China ought to be at the head of civilization. On the contrary we see that it is through the gradual process of evolution, the improved habits and customs, that instill into the minds of the people a recognition of the wrongs from which they suffer. The more the improved conditions prevail, the greater discontent prevails with any wrongs that may exist. It is only through the enlightenment begotten from material prosperity that makes it at all possible for mental advancement. Encouraged as we feel by reason of the successes attained in the past, it behooves us to nerve ourselves with a stronger determination to conquer all that partakes of wrong and injustice and to achieve the success that shall bring us to that goal for which our whole past stands out as the preparatory ground.

#### OUR PROGRESS.

In the past year, when the tendency in all other directions of the labor movement to disintegration of membership has been going on and interest in their organization laxing, we may justly pride ourselves when we know that the trade union movement has not only maintained but actually increased its numerical strength. In my reports to the last Convention I called attention to the fact of the difficulty of exactly telling our numerical strength, owing to the failure of several of our organizations to properly fill out the blanks forwarded to them; but from the reports coming to the office I take pleasure in stating that what with the new organizations formed, and the accession of numbers in the unions already affiliated, the American Federation of Labor stands today with an increase of membership over that of last year.

#### EIGHT-HOUR WORK-DAY.

In my last report I called your attention to the fact of the immense number of our fellow toilers who, through the invention and development of machinery as applied to the industries, that are being continually thrown out of employment. When thousands and hundreds of thousands of our fellow working men and women, through no fault of their own, are consigned to be paupers, tramps or worse, while all become competitors for the labor of those who are fortunate enough to find employment, I then, as now, laid particular emphasis upon the question that strikes deeper into the evils of society than all others combined, that question which raises man out of the sloughs of poverty and despair, that question which reaches the farthest ramifications of society, that question which creates the greatest revolution in the conditions of the people with the slightest friction upon any, that question of all questions.

#### THE REDUCTION IN THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Since my last report, the conditions of trade have certainly not improved, and the numbers then stated must largely have been added to by reason of this fact. When we find on the one hand the working people forced upon either one or the other horn of a dilemma, the acceptance of low wages or going without employment by reason of the vast army of our unemployed, it seems to me to be not only the consideration of humanity to find employment for those who are willing to work and cannot find it, but the consideration of the most material of our interests, that of making our employment more steady, making our wages more stable and less liable to reduction, demand us to

#### REDUCE THE HOURS OF LABOR TO EIGHT PER DAY.

It is true, as many say, that the eight-hour movement of 1886 was not entirely successful; it is also true that no movement that has for its purpose the improvement of the conditions of a whole people ever could succeed in its first, aye, even in its second attempt. It is always a hard struggle to achieve any improvement, but the benefits which we gained in 1886 and since then by reason of the eight-hour movement are sufficient to encourage us to make the venture again. We should not lose sight of the fact that as a result of the movement of 1886 there have been a number of trades that reduced their hours of labor from ten and twelve to eight; others again from twelve and fourteen to ten and nine, and many thousands of workmen who before that time worked from fourteen to eighteen hours a day have had the hours of their labor reduced to twelve. It has been estimated that more than eight million hours of labor have been spared the toiler! in other words, employment has been found for thousands who would otherwise be in want of it.

There is no question as to the justice of our movement, and there can be no doubt as to success if we are but earnest, sincere and energetic in organization and in its agitation. If we exhibit a proper spirit in directing our movement to the achievement of this object, we shall have on our side all the thoughtful men in the country; we shall have the professional classes;

we shall have all those on our side whose interests are not at the moment materially injured, and of those we know surely there are but very few, if any. Let Forward! then be our watchword. In that spirit and with that object in view, I recommend that some day be set apart at this convention, not later than 1890, when the working people of the entire country shall be called upon to simultaneously demand the enforcement of eight hours as a day's work. Certainly in this, the latter part of the nineteenth century, with all the implements of machinery, science and knowledge contributing towards the production of wealth, I maintain that we have arrived at that stage in life when eight hours is more than sufficient to produce all the necessities and the luxuries that a people can reasonably want, and if that does not suffice, there is no good reason why machinery should not further be applied to produce that which may still be wanting.

In connection with the eight-hour movement permit me to direct your attention to what I believe some of the actions of this Convention should be towards achieving success. We should not content ourselves with the passage of a resolution meaning nothing. If this convention should decide to engage the attention of the working people to the adoption of the eight-hour work-day it should take such steps as would lead to practical action and results. I believe this subject should either be discussed by the Convention in the Committee of the Whole or referred to a special committee for consideration; and in connection with this I would suggest further that we should encourage the formation of eight-hour leagues in every city and town through the entire country, and that the trade unions and labor unions should be represented in them, not to conflict with the local Central Labor Unions or Trade Councils, but to concentrate their efforts upon the eight-hour movement alone. I suggest further that a certain day be set apart, some holiday, probably February 22, 1889, on which mass meetings shall be held simultaneously throughout the entire country for the discussion of this subject, and resolutions of a similar character be submitted to each of these meetings. There are other matters of detail connected with this subject which it is unnecessary now to refer to.

#### LABOR LAWS.

The past year has been possibly more prolific in the passage of laws in the interest of labor by the Congress of the United States than ever before. A number of bills, some important and others of a minor character, were passed; among the important ones might be mentioned those recommended by our last Convention, namely, an amendment to the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case he shall become satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land, contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for his services. An act to absolutely prohibit the landing in any part of our country, of Chinese laborers or workmen was passed. I have information, however, that notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the law, Chinese are smuggled over the borders from Canada. The eight-hour law has also been so amended as to apply to the employees of the Post Office Department. In connection with this subject I would recommend that we insist that the law be so amended as to apply to all government employees and that no contract for government work be awarded unless it contains a clause binding the contractor to the observance of the eight-hour work-day. An act, also for the establishment of boards of arbitration for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of passengers and property, and their employees has been passed. A number of other bills in the interest of labor were introduced without successful results; among others were some of those ordered to be introduced by the last Convention. By order of the Executive Council, I went to Washington and spent quite a period there, and appeared before the various committees having these subjects under consideration.

#### APPEAL FOR AID.

Appeals have reached this office for aid from Unions affiliated with the Federation, and circulars in their interest were sent to the Executive Officers of National and International Unions and as many of their local branches as were obtainable, and those which could not give the required information a number of circulars were sent them for distribution among their local or branch organizations. In connection with this I desire to call your attention to the fact that a correct directory of the trade unions of the country has not been published, by reason of the fact that there has been insufficient help at the office of the Federation, and the reason that the responses to these appeals were not greater was due to the fact that the Executive Officers of the National and International Unions were themselves too engrossed with the business of their organizations to be able to give this much or any attention. I would suggest that the officers of affiliated unions be required to more promptly fill out the blanks as they are sent to them and make returns to the office regularly, and that that be one of the conditions upon which they can retain their affiliated existence with the American Federation of Labor. The Federation is, but must be made of greater interest to its affiliated organizations.

The accounts of the moneys received and forwarded for these purposes are herewith submitted in detail.

#### PROPOSED STRIKE ASSESSMENT.

The proposition to inaugurate a system of taxing the members of all organizations affiliated with the Federation, a sum not exceeding five cents per week to aid the members of any other organization affiliated, that may be engaged in any trade dispute, was submitted to our affiliated Unions and defeated. It is evident that either the principle of the identity of interests of the

toiling masses of our country have not been sufficiently recognized, or the unions are acting upon the belief that each should help itself before attempting to aid the other. In truth, however, the establishment of the former would successfully accomplish the latter. While there may be present prospect of success in the adoption of this proposition, I recommend that the subject be continually kept before the attention of our organizations, so that they, in the course of time, may see the necessity and benefit of adopting this measure.

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

At the inception of this Federation the constitution provided for the issuance of a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the trade union movement. It appeared for a short period, but by order of the last convention was discontinued. It was then urged that its circulation was not wide and the interest in it not deep. While I admit the former as a matter of fact, yet in truth the circulation of the *contents* of that journal was greater than possibly any other in the entire country, and as for the latter there is no doubt in my mind that there are few who read the paper except with pronounced interest; and in view of the fact that we are just upon entering into a gigantic agitation, for the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, it will be necessary to have a paper now more than ever which we may have under our absolute control to voice our sentiments and be a channel through which all who desire to contribute by advices or otherwise may have an opportunity so to do. I therefore, with all the emphasis I can command, recommend the re-establishment of our monthly journal, and to authorize if possible its weekly publication, provided it is not at too great a loss. We may justly feel proud that the American Federation of Labor has been conducted in so economical a manner. But it is also true that there is even a limit to economy as well as profligacy and extravagance. Parsimony under the false guise of economy is as dangerous to the movement as profligacy.

## TRADES DISPUTES.

The Executive Council and individual officers of this body have from time to time been called upon to use their good offices in bringing to a conclusion trade disputes that have existed in several centres, in many of which we have been entirely successful and in others hardly so. The majority of instances have been fruitful of good results to those who have asked our services in time. One fact we have continually kept in mind, and that is, that the parties in interest were to be considered in all negotiations regardless of our own judgment. We always submitted to those who had the first right to say under which conditions they would work. Unlike what has been prevalent for sometime past, we believed that we were the servants of the working people, obliged to do their bidding, and not to arrogate to ourselves the functions of dictators, directing our fellow-working people to accept conditions that were both dishonorable and distasteful.

There are people in the labor movement who seem to believe that success can only come by entrusting great, yes, absolute power in the hands of an individual or an executive officer. I warn you against a calamity none greater than which can occur to the labor movement. Autocracy is as dangerous in our movement as in the state. The autocrat may for a time maintain peace in his kingdom, but it is like the peace that reigned at Warsaw. The sovereignty, the power of initiation and rejection should be vested in the masses; they must learn to govern themselves in labor organizations as well as in the state. Mistakes may be made by the masses, but they learn to do better by reason of their mistakes. The individual, on the contrary, when having absolute power, rarely makes mistakes, rather commits crime. The man who would arrogate to himself in the labor movement absolute and autocratic power would be a tyrant under other circumstances and has no place in the labor movement.

## STRIKES.

For quite a time a great deal has been said in condemnation of strikes by labor or pseudo labor men, with which, I confess, I have no patience. It is true that no man who has given the question of strikes and the labor movement any thought can look upon strikes with favor; but to be continually condemning them is entirely another thing. To know when to strike, and particularly *when not to strike*, is a science not yet fully understood. To strike upon a falling market, or being insufficiently organized, or if organized, not properly equipped with the ammunition so necessary to a successful strike—funds—is unquestionably the height of ignorance. The story of the strikes that may have failed of their immediate objects yet have prevented reductions in wages and worse conditions will probably never be entirely told. Mounting condemnation of strikes, we find, by experience, does not abolish or even reduce their number. As a consistent opponent of strikes, though, I do find that those organizations of labor which have best provided themselves with the means to strike have continually less occasion to indulge in them. The most potent factor to prevent or reduce the number of strikes is a well organized trade union with a full treasury ready to strike should the necessity arise. It is notable that there were a few successful strikes of great significance during the past year. The continual condemnation of them caused a consequent failure to prepare for them. It did not prevent them, it merely defeated them. There were but two notable instances of great signal victories of strikes in the past year. Both of the organizations having engaged in them are affiliated with the Federation and are organizations, the character of which I have just outlined. I take occasion to mention their names in this report, namely, The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which defeated the greatest combination of capital in the country after a two months' strike, and The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, after a struggle of twenty-eight weeks, with not a member of their organization in the entire country having employment in the trade during that entire period.

## HELP STRUGGLING UNIONS.

There can be no doubt that in the past considerable help has been given by the organizations to others in a weakly condition, aiding and assisting them to strengthen National and International Trade Unions. I feel, however, that much more could be done in this direction, and ask you to do all that lies in your power to help by every means at your command organizations that may need your assistance.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Executive Council, I have prepared and had printed a Manual, Working, Traveling, and Membership Cards; Books of all kinds; Seals,—in fact, the entire paraphernalia or outfits for organization, supplying them at a little above actual cost.

## ORGANIZERS.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Executive Council, I have appointed eighty organizers, who, without pay or hope of reward, are devoting themselves zealously and earnestly to the propagation of trade union objects and the organization of trade unions, and as fast transferring them through this office to the National organizations of their respective trades, and in numerous other instances building up local trade unions and federal labor unions. Since their appointment I can bear this testimony to their integrity and sincerity of purpose, and here take occasion to say that I doubt if ever man was more fortunate in surrounding himself with so large a number of coadjutors to aid him in the performance of his duties, or that any cause was ever blessed with more zealous advocates. It is needless to add that where these local trade unions have been formed, National unions will be instituted among them as soon as the opportunity affords. It is gratifying to report that two such National organizations have been formed within the past year, while two others are affiliated with the Federation.

## BENEFICIAL FEATURES IN UNIONS.

I am aware that some of the Unions affiliated with the Federation have lost in membership within the past year, I am led to the belief, however, that it is due to well-defined causes. What is bad in other organizations cannot be good in a trade union. The same causes invariably bring about the same results, and in each of the instances referred to, in which there has been a falling off in the membership, it has been mainly due to the fact, that less attention was paid to the perfection of their organization than to pompous or useless agitation. As a rule, the most intelligent workmen can always be relied upon to remain members of their organizations through prosperity or adversity. The interests of the men who have no inclination or ability or time to clearly see the benefits and advantages of organization should be made so inseparable from the union as to make it a direct and decided loss to them to sever their connection with the union. I have given this subject much attention, and I know of no better means to secure that end than to make our unions beneficial and benevolent, as well as protective.

## MINERS.

During my travels in the interest of the Federation, circumstances brought me in contact with the miners and mine laborers. I had frequently heard and read the conditions under which they worked and the manner in which they lived; but I frankly confess that word-pictures fail utterly to portray the misery prevailing among these hard-working people—delving in the mines by day, which is practically night to them, working from early morn until late in the night, risking their lives day after day to supply us with that most precious diamond, coal; going to their miserable hovels of homes, compelled to deal in the pluck-me stores, and seeing no money from one year's beginning to the end of the next, brings them practically to a state of peonage. I say that I was shocked in the extreme. It is a notable fact, however, that in the same proportion as the condition of the miner is more miserable and degraded, can be traced the lack of organization. Is it any wonder, then, that we hail with joy and gratification the movement that has just culminated in the amalgamation of the coal miners and mine laborers of the country under the head of one grand organization? It behoves us to give that movement an impetus by our aid and encouragement. I may be permitted to add that the coalition of the embryo trade unions are fast arriving at a mature state.

## FEMALE LABOR.

In my last report I said, "We know to our regret that too often our wives, sisters, and children are brought into the factory and workshops, only to reduce the wages and displace the labor of men the heads of families. First and foremost we should bend our energies to the organization of laboring women into trade unions and secure education for the children." I am pleased to report that within the last twelve months many workingwomen of our country in several industries have been emancipated from false sentiment in the labor movement and organized upon the practical basis of trade unions, and in each of the instances referred to a material improvement in their economic and social conditions has been the result. I again recommend that special attention be paid by our friends and fellow-toilers to aid and encourage, with all the means at our command, the organization of trade unions among women and girls, so that they may learn the stern fact, that if they desire to achieve any improvement in their condition, it must be through their own self-assertion in the trade union.

## CHILD LABOR.

So far as the labor of children is concerned, it is the same sad story; the exploitation of the tender and young, drawn into the factory, into the shop, into the mill, into the mine, and the stores by the drag-net of modern capitalism, frequently to supplant the labor of their parents; robbed in their infancy of the means of an education, dwarfed both in mind and body,

what may we expect of the future manhood and womanhood of America? Apart from all material considerations, humanity and patriotism cry aloud against this great wrong of our time. I am conscious of the fact that the general Government under present condition, can do very little towards bringing about a change in this deplorable state of affairs; but I urge upon you, as I do upon all the working people of our country, to do all that lies in your power in the various states to see that a law shall be passed, absolutely prohibiting the employment of any child in any occupation until it shall have arrived at least, at the age of fourteen years. I repeat what I said one year ago, "children must be protected alike from the ignorance and greed of their parents, as well as the rapacious avarice of their employers."

#### EDUCATION.

During the past year hundreds of thousands of circulars were distributed by the Federation among the unions and individuals, containing a clear and definite exposition of the purposes of the Trade Union movement as understood and exemplified by the American Federation of Labor. The prize essay on Trade Unions, by Mr. William Trant, with a brief history of the American Federation of Labor, and a sketch of the National and International Trade Unions by our worthy Secretary, Mr. P. J. Maguire, were published by the Federation. I am pleased to report that the pamphlet has had a very wide circulation, so far as my knowledge goes, larger than any other document of a similar character in the entire country. I am also pleased to state that it is now going through its fourth edition.

Much has been said of late upon the subject of the education of the masses. Many self-constituted teachers presume to address the working people in so paternal a fashion as to bring about very frequently the opposite of the results desired. There is no doubt much can be taught by the leaders of thought in the labor movement; but to my mind there is more to be learned by them from the masses by mingling with and ascertaining and voicing their wants and present necessities. Let us aid the people to achieve an immediate and necessary change and they will want others. Let us keep in the line with them, and we will exhibit our intelligence, our ability to grasp the situation and deserve and earn their confidence. There is more learned by the people by actual experience than by all the speeches that could be made to them in a lifetime.

The Federation is indebted to Secretary McGuire for the gratuitous presentation of the plates from which the pamphlet, above referred to, was printed.

#### FOSTER AND ARMSTRONG MEMORIALS.

In compliance with your orders to donate a sum of money towards memorials to be erected in honor of our deceased co-laborers William H. Foster and Thomas A. Armstrong the Executive Committee donated fifty dollars in each instance. The matter of administration and legislation ordered by the last convention have been attended to in every instance, and I invite inquiry of the delegates upon the various subjects referred to the Executive Council and by them referred to the President.

#### PER CAPITA.

In the matter of the per capita tax paid by the affiliated organizations, permit me to direct your attention to the fact that there are several instances of organizations affiliated in which it requires a greater outlay to receive their per capita than if it were no paid at all, I would recommend that there be an even classification of per capita so that this may be obviated. I would recommend that they be divided into three classes, the per capita of the National and International Unions to remain as it is at present, and that of the Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions to be one cent, and that the central bodies may make part payments of their delegate tax monthly. Many of these organizations are under the impression that they can only pay it annually, and fail to be represented by reason of the fact of their non-payment of anything during the entire year, and it being too large an amount to be paid at one time.

It becomes my duty to submit for your consideration the matter of two applications for certificates of affiliation, against the issuance of which protests were made.

Early in the year an application was received from a Musical Union of Baltimore. They proposed to organize a Brotherhood of Musicians. The Executive Council approved of the application, but a protest having been made, it was decided to refer the matter to this Convention.

The second instance is an application of the American District of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America entered a protest against a certificate being issued to that body. The basis of the complaint, together with all the correspondence upon the subject, will be laid before you so that you may act intelligently and justly upon it.

#### TRAVELLED.

During the year I have travelled more than twenty thousand miles through the country, from Maine to Colorado, to the South and the extreme Northwest, visiting and speaking at meetings in more than one hundred cities and towns. Taking this with the other work connected with the office, permit me to assure you that I have devoted my entire time and best efforts in directing the movement in the line and for the purposes for which it was founded.

#### POLITICAL ACTION.

Many delegates may feel, and I have heard that the matter would be brought to the attention of this convention, the desirability of forming a third, or what is known as an independent, political party; but in view of recent experience, I can only say that such action, for the present at least, would be in the extreme unwise. If we are zealous and earnest in the advocacy of agitation and desire the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, it will require all we can possibly do to muster all our efforts and concentrate our power upon its attainment. The

experiences of the past have taught that we may and can obtain great practical results, both political as well as economical, by creating a healthy public opinion if we devote ourselves energetically to our organization, the development and maintenance of our trade unions.

#### OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Of our relations with other labor organizations I can say that our position has not and is not likely to materially change. The Federation, being the representative of the trade union movement, can afford to be generous, even to its enemies. The trade unions have no flutulent existence; they were not called into being by any necromancy. Their existence is the natural and historically developed result of our economic conditions and environments.

#### LABOR CONGRESSES.

The International Labor Congress, recently held in England, cannot, according to the latest information, be considered as having been highly successful, owing, no doubt, to conditions to which I will refer hereafter. In conformity with the instructions of the Executive Council I forward to the congress a letter of congratulation, and calling their attention to the causes of our non-representation. I made several suggestions as to what we deemed of the greatest importance to the welfare of the working people of the world.

It is proposed to hold an International Labor Congress in France in the summer of 1889, to attend which all labor organizations have been invited; while in the autumn of the same year another International Labor Congress is to be called by the Social Democrats of Germany to be held in Switzerland. Of course, of the advisability of calling International Labor Congresses, each within a few months of the other, there may exist some doubt. As to being represented as Trade Unions at either, it seems to me that we shall be destined to wait until the Trade Unions of Continental Europe shall have had more opportunity to develop before anything like harmonious or successful results may be expected, and it is the lack of this development to which I before referred. I am pleased, however, to report that the friendly relations with the European Trade Unions has been continued. Of the Knights of Labor, I can merely say that their conduct towards the Trade Unions within the past year has not improved. It has seemed, whether by design or otherwise, to be their purpose that when a Trades Union has had a dispute between their employer and themselves, to throw the influence of their organization against the toilers. During the past year they have had several successes (?) when trade disputes were in progress, but in each instance it was the side of the corporation or the unfair employer.

While in Philadelphia a few months ago upon official business of the Federation, an intimation was given me that an interview between Mr. Powderly and myself would be agreeable, for the purpose of discussing the question of harmony or co-operation of effort of the American Federation of Labor and the Knights, with a view of putting an end to the vexatious questions, that have estranged the two organizations; your President consented, and accompanied by Secretary McGuire, the interview took place. A general conversation was indulged in and a promise made that we should meet again before the Knights' convention and endeavor to arrive at some tangible conclusion or basis the next week. A letter was subsequently sent by us to Mr. Powderly stating the advisability of a conference taking place the following day. Mr. Powderly answered that he would not be in the city at that time, but would return in about a week from then, when a farther conference would be agreeable to him. I am credibly informed that Mr. Powderly had not left Philadelphia on the day named, and since then I regret to say that I have not heard from him.

#### INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modelled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the divisions of these industries; such as, for instance, the iron, steel, or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have their convention of the representatives of the unions in their trade, the railroad employees theirs, and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of each industry elected a member of the Executive Council.

The convention of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain—the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report permit me to express my keen sense of obligation to my colleagues on the Executive Council, to whom I am greatly indebted for their co-operation and devotion to our cause. Advice and suggestion, when tendered was always in a courteous manner and in a spirit that bespoke experience, honesty, and sincerity of purpose. Each in his turn a veteran in the noble cause of labor, championing the cause of the toiling masses in and out of season, when to be known as a union man meant economic, political and social ostracism. It is not superfluous to say that I have felt more than honored to be the associate of such men. And now, in closing my official relations with them, I desire to bear this testimony of their worth and excellence.

The fraternal greetings I have received at the hands of the officers and members of the National, International and Local Trade Unions wherever I have travelled and with whom I have



been in correspondence all manifest the identity of purpose and potent lever of fraternal relations that bind the great family of Trade Unions in a hearty accord. It should be our object to weld our Unions still closer together, yet withal strictly maintaining the autonomy of each. The American Federation of Labor, with its affiliated organizations, should be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

Fellow delegates, much of the prosperity our efforts have been crowned with it due to the dignified and manly conduct of our fellow trade unionists—the wise and practical measures taken to achieve the rights of labor and battle against the wrongs of which we so justly complain. Much may depend upon a false step or an illy-considered measure. Let us avoid as far as we possibly can all controversial questions upon which we might encounter a fatal rock of dissension. Rather let us postpone such measures, though many may see the justice of them, until a greater degree of unanimity is achieved. If we concentrate our efforts and the result of our experiences upon the attainment of those rights and the abolition of those wrongs upon which labor is practically agreed we shall attain the minimum of defeat and the maximum of success. Let us each contribute the zeal, devotion and enthusiasm of which our cause is worthy, and we shall have performed our duty to our fellow toilers, the human family, and earn the devout praise and gratitude of countless millions yet unborn.

The reading of the report was interspersed by frequent outbursts of applause, which broke out in prolonged enthusiasm at its close.

Moved that a special committee of seven be appointed to act on that part of the report of the President regarding the eight-hour movement and report at the earliest possible moment. This motion occasioned some debate.

Moved that the Report of the President be referred to the Committee on President's Report, and that to-morrow morning we proceed into committee of the whole to consider the Eight Hour question. This motion was lost and the motion to appoint a special committee of seven finally prevailed.

President Gompers then appointed the following committees:

Committee on President's Report—William J. Dillon, Frank K. Foster, Alexander Johnson, Henry Emrich, and W. H. Kliver.

Committee on Secretary's Report—Charles F. Taylor, Robert Bower, J. W. La Vine, R. C. Volz, and James J. Cain.

Committee on Constitution—William Weihe, Robert Y. Ogg, Francis Fildew, John S. Kirchner, and Samuel Goldwater.

Committee on Finance—Chris. Evans, David Archie, James H. Nutt, H. Werdes, and E. Reinhardt.

Committee on Organization—W. J. Shields, George W. Appel, A. W. Anderson, N. Forsberg, and H. McIver.

Committee on Resolutions—Fred Haller, P. F. Fitzpatrick, Edward L. Daly, H. Blackmore, and David Erbleiding.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—Daniel McLaughlin, Charles F. Bechtold, Fred. Ackerman, Emil Applehagen, and Hugh McGregor.

After the reading of telegrams and letters of greeting from various parties the Convention then closed its first day's session at 6 P. M., to meet again the following day at 9 A. M.

Adjourned.

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1888.

The second day's session of the Convention was held in Central Turner Hall, and opened at 9 A. M., sharp. President Gompers in the Chair, and P. J. McGuire, Secretary.

Roll call showed the following absentees:

Absentees—Delahar, Bower, Holland, Taylor, Forsberg, Werdes, Erbleiding, and McIver.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Credentials of Messrs. O. R. Lake and E. C. Ives, two additional delegates of the International Typographical Union, were reported on favorably by the Committee on Credentials, and on motion the delegates were admitted to seats and votes in the Convention.

President Gompers then appointed the following special committee:

Committee on Eight-Hour Question—John S. Kirchner, W. J. Dillon, Henry Emrich, Frank

K. Foster, William Martin, Alexander Johnson, and W. H. Kliver.

Moved, all resolutions be referred to Committee on Resolutions without reading or debate. Moved to lay said motion on the table; motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Reports of committees were called for but none were read to report, so to give time for committee work, the Convention then took a recess at 10:15 A. M. to reassemble at 2 P. M. the same day.

Recess taken.

## Afternoon Session.

Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. President Gompers in the Chair, P. J. McGuire, secretary.

Roll call showed the following absentees: Holland, Taylor, Forsberg, and Applehagen.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Communications were then read from the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' International Union, New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, Oystermen's Union No. 1, of New York, and The Trades'

Assembly of Denver, Colorado, also a telegram from the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C.

Referred to appropriate committees.

The financial report of Mr. Gabriel Edmonston, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was next read.

#### REPORT OF TREASURER.

Washington, December 9, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Third Session of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report of the finances for the past year.

I submit this report in the form of a general statement (which consumes less of your valuable time in the reading of it,) and leave to an inspection of my book from page 12 to 37 for a full account of the items of receipts and expenditures.

Upon inspection, you will no doubt observe the growth of a regularity in the payment of dues by the several organizations composing this body. This regularity is, of itself, a sufficient indication of the determination of our fellow-workmen to stand together in defence of the "Alma Mater" of our rights; and must encourage you to continue your efforts to perfect our organization.

In surrendering the trust with which you have honored me during the past year, I desire to again return my thanks to the members of the Executive Council for their uniform kindness and courtesy throughout my term.

#### BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.\*

##### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1887.....	\$ 25 95
Charter fees .....	345 00
Capita tax .....	3,585 48
Delegate tax .....	151 26
Proceedings and pamphlets .....	348 87
Supplies .....	81 94
Total .....	\$4,538 50

##### EXPENSES.

Printing .....	\$ 703 25
Printing <i>The Union Advocate</i> .....	71 18
Stationery .....	60 65
Postage, telegrams, and expressage.....	255 38
Office fixtures and utensils .....	76 04
Rent, light, and fuel.....	297 50
Charter fees returned .....	15 00
Delegate tax returned.....	20 00
Supplies .....	37 00
Donations for memorial stones .....	100 00
Traveling and organizing .....	249 50
Sundries .....	21 97
Clerk's salary and other services.....	826 20
President's salary .....	1,200 00

Total .....	\$3,933 67
Cash on hand November 30, 1888.....	604 83

Sum Total .....

G. EDMONSTON, Treasurer.

(Signed.) On motion the report of the Treasurer was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on President's Report submitted the subjoined report:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Your committee respectfully report as follows:

1. Organization was effected with Wm. J. Dillon, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union as chairman, and Frank K. Foster, of the Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity, as secretary.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

2. By instruction of the Convention, it was voted to refer that portion of the address relative to eight hours to the special committee of seven appointed to consider that subject.

\*The detailed report of receipts and expenses has been published regularly by the President, and sent in circular form quarterly to all affiliated bodies. Hence there is no necessity to repeat these details in the publication of these proceedings.



## PROPER RETURNS OF REPORTS.

3. It was voted to refer the recommendation of the President relative to requiring officers of affiliated bodies to more promptly fill out the blank sent them by the Federation to the Committee on Constitution.

## THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN AND ALIEN LABOR.

4. We recommend that the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to use its best endeavors to secure the most rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign and alien labor under contract and that wherever violations of the law are brought to its attention, it shall prosecute the violators to the full extent of the penalty.

## A GENERAL STRIKE ASSESSMENT.

5. In regard to a strike assessment on affiliated unions we recommend the reference of the establishing such a fund to the popular vote of the National and International Unions affiliated with the Federation. The vote shall be submitted immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, and all returns shall be sent in within six months after issuing the call. The vote to be counted upon the basis of the number of delegates each organization is entitled to in the convention of this Federation.

If a majority vote of the members of the affiliated societies shall be in the affirmative the Executive Council shall at once levy a per capita tax of two cents on each member in good standing of affiliated national and international unions. The amount received by such call shall be held strictly as an Assistance Fund, to be disbursed by vote of the Executive Council upon an appeal for aid, approved by it, from an affiliated national or international trade union. Should necessity exist, in the judgment of the Executive Council, for further assistance of the affiliated national or international trade union calling for aid, it may levy a weekly assessment of two cents per capita for a period not exceeding five continuous weeks.

Executive officers of affiliated organizations shall be rigidly enjoined to acquaint the membership of their respective societies with the conditions contained in this proposition in order that a full and fair expression of opinion may be obtained.

Should two or more organizations be equally entitled to assistance, in the judgment of the Council, the assistance fund shall be divided pro rata.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this compact shall be esteemed sufficient reason for the suspension of any affiliated organization.

## AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

6. We recommend that a weekly paper be issued as the official journal of the Federation, and that a special committee of five be appointed to report to this Convention, ways and means for the issuance of such a journal.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRADES UNIONS.

7. The committee denies to express its hearty approval of the suggestions of the President that all assistance possible be given to the weak and struggling unions of the country, and also as to the establishment of benefit features as bulwarks of defence in times of adversity.

## AID TO ORGANIZE THE COAL MINERS.

8. We recommend that the organizers of the Federation and affiliated bodies give especially all aid possible to the miners in their efforts to perfect their trade organization, as we believe that in no other industry is the protection of the shield of trade unionism more needed.

## WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S LABOR.

9. We deplore the fact that the capitalistic system bears most heavily upon the weak, and that consequently women and children are its greatest sufferers from the greed and avarice of employers. We therefore approve the suggestion of President Gompers relative to the organization of women workers, and we urge that the Executive Council be instructed to have presented to Congress a constitutional amendment prohibiting in all states of the Union the employment of children under fourteen years of age in workshops, mines, and factories.

## PER CAPITA TAX.

10. Voted, To refer the question of per capita to the Committee on Constitution.

## DELEGATE TO EUROPE.

11. We approve the President's suggestion that it is inexpedient to send a delegate to the International Labor Congresses to be held in Europe the coming year, but we are in favor of extending the cordial sympathy of this Federation to all legitimate efforts of the wage-workers of other lands to secure industrial emancipation.

## INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

12. Vote, To refer the question of industrial divisions to the Committee on Organization.

(Signed.)

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. DILLON,  
W. H. KLIVER,  
ALEX. JOHNSON,  
HENRY EMRICH,  
FRANK K. FOSTER.

On motion it was decided to receive the report and take it up *seriatim* for consideration.

Recommendation, No. 2, in regard to the Eight Hour Workday was referred to the special committee of seven already appointed to consider that subject.

Recommendation, No. 3, in reference to reports of affiliated bodies, was adopted.

Recommendation, No. 4, against the importation of foreign and alien labor, under contract, was also adopted.

Recommendation, No. 5, in regard to a General Strike Assessment, provoked a very animated and lengthy debate full of instructive interest. Amendments to the report of the committee were then offered by delegates Lake, Perry, Ives, and Kirchner, whereupon it was decided to refer the whole question of strike assessments and all amendments back to the committee with instructions to prepare a new article embodying the suggestions of the Convention.

Recommendation No. 6, in reference to an official journal, produced considerable discussion, and finally it was resolved to defer action until the Committee on Finance reported.

Recommendation No. 7, to encourage struggling unions, was adopted.

Recommendation No. 8, in regard to furthering the organization of the Coal Miners, was amended so to provide that when the coal

miners' organizations desire organizers the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., when practicable, shall send out such organizers at expense of the A. F. of L. The amendment was adopted.

Recommendation No. 9, as to children's and women's work led to a long debate as to the powers of the National Government to enact a general law to cover the subject. Finally, as a matter of agitation, and to arouse public sentiment on the question the recommendation was adopted.

Recommendation No. 10, in the matter of capita tax, was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Recommendation No. 11, not to send a delegate to the International Labor Congress, in Paris, was adopted.

Recommendation No. 12, on the provisions for Industrial Divisions or Branches in the A. F. of L. was referred to Committee on Constitution.

The report of the Committee on President's Report, as amended, was then adopted as a whole.

Delegate Weihe was then called to the Chair.

Various resolutions were next submitted and referred to appropriate committees.

The report of Secretary P. J. McGuire was read:

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1888.

To the Delegates of the Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at St. Louis, Mo.:

Comrades: By the terms of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. it becomes one of my official duties to present to your body an annual report. In doing so, I will be brief, inasmuch as the report of President Compers amply covers all subjects of general and detailed interest and fully meets my approbation, and the report of Treasurer Edmonston deals with the financial affairs. My official duties being neither administrative nor financial, have been purely advisory and require no extended report.

On the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention I hastened the preparation and printing of the proceedings, and when completed, copies of the same were promptly distributed by President Compers among the organizations affiliated. For quite a while afterwards numerous letters came to me inquiring for information as to the workings of the Federation. These I either personally answered or referred to President Compers for his action. In this and in other ways connected with my position I have answered over one hundred letters the past year. This work and all other labors connected with the position, have been to me purely a labor of love without desire of reward, or hope of any gratuity, save the satisfaction of having done my duty to the cause in which we are all engaged.

From my acquaintance with the work of the President of this body, I am satisfied this Convention should make financial provision for ample office facilities and sufficient clerical force in the office of President to dispatch the rapidly growing business of the Federation.

It is also of the utmost importance that some financial arrangements should be made to place at least six competent lecturers in the field this coming Spring for a month or two, and longer if possible, in advocacy of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and to promote the work of the Trade Unions.

Negotiations should be entered into by the forthcoming Executive Council, under authority of this Convention, to give every aid in our power to the formation of a Grand Federation of the Railroad Employees of this whole country, and to range them in line with their sister trade organizations under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

In the labors of this Convention let us hope that we will avoid all centralization of power, and find these organizations strictly to the well-defined lines already so well known and so successfully maintained by the American Federation of Labor.

(Signed.)

P. J. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

The report was then referred to the Committee on Secretary's Report.

On motion, it was resolved that the case of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and

Joiners be made the special order for the following (Thursday) morning.

Adjourned at 5:25 P. M. to meet at 9 A. M., December 13, 1888.

Adjourned.

### THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

Central Turner Hall,  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1888.

The third day's session of the American Federation of Labor opened at 9 A. M., sharp. President Compers in the Chair; P. J. McGuire at the Secretary's desk.

Absentees at roll call: Holland, Applehagen, Forsberg, and Reinhardt.

Minutes of afternoon session of previous day read and approved.

Communication from International Progressive Tailors' Union read and referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Communication from the "Societe Professionnelle des Ouvriers Mecaniciens," of Paris, France, expressing fraternal greeting, read and ordered filed; the incoming President is instructed to reciprocate the fraternal feelings manifested.

Resolutions were presented from the delegates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, setting forth their instructions as delegates in favor of a general and concerted movement for Eight Hours not later than June 1, 1890. Referred to Special Committee on Eight Hours.

#### EXCLUSION OF THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The special order on the question of granting a certificate of affiliation to the Amalgamated Carpenters was then taken up.

On motion, all correspondence on the subject was read. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America objected to granting a certificate of affiliation to the Amalgamated Carpenters on the ground that to do so would sanction a dual organization with divided authority in trade affairs.

On motion of the delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters the privileges of the floor were granted to Mr. Thomas Shaw, of the Amalgamated Carpenters, during the discussion on the admission of the Amalgamated Carpenters.

Moved that the objections of United Brotherhood against granting the certificate of affiliation be sustained. Remarks were made

by Mr. Shaw in favor of granting the certificate, and by Messrs. Fildew, Blackmore, Shields, Ives, Haller, Evans, Nutt, Goldwater, and others, against granting such certificate.

After a lengthy discussion the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS: It has been proved to a demonstration that it is detrimental to the interests of labor to have any more than one organization in any trade, be it

RESOLVED, That the objection raised by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the admission of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be sustained.

It was then decided, that in the spirit of the above resolution and for the reasons above set forth, the Executive Council is instructed to not grant a certificate of affiliation to the Amalgamated Carpenters.

Resolutions on various subjects were then introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

The privileges of the floor by unanimous vote were granted to Mr. M. D. Shaw, manager of the *New Order*, a weekly labor paper printed in St. Louis. Mr. Shaw announced that said paper would publish an extended report of the proceedings, which order was received favorably.

Committee on balance of President's Report desired further time, and reported progress on matters referred to them.

Committee on Secretary's Report was as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

St. Louis, Mo., December 12, 1888.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

1. Your Committee on Report of the Secretary recommend that the Convention extend a vote of thanks to our worthy Secretary for the faithful and zealous manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

2. The committee report favorably on the recommendation to make arrangements for ample office facilities, and refer the same to the Committee on Constitution.

3. The committee favor the recommendation to send a proper number of lecturers out into the field this coming Spring for a month or

two, or more, if necessary, but refer the subject to the Committee on Constitution.

4. The committee are of the opinion with the Secretary, that negotiations should be entered into by the forthcoming Executive Council under authority of this Convention, to give every aid in our power to the formation of a grand Federation of Railroad employees of the whole country, and so range them in line with their sister trades organizations, under the united banner of the American Federation of Labor.

5. The committee favor that part of the report wherein it states that in the labors of this Convention, let us avoid all centralization of power, and confine our movements strictly to the well defined lines already so well-known, and so successfully maintained by the American Federation of Labor.

CHARLES F. TAYLOR,  
JOHN W. LAVINE,  
ROBERT J. BOWER,  
ROBERT L. VOLZ,  
JAMES J. CAIN.

(Signed.)

Committee.

Resolved to accept the report of the committee, and act on the same *seriatim*. Mr. Robert Y. Ogg was called to the chair.

Recommendation of vote of thanks to the Secretary, referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On matter of increased office facilities, it was amended to authorize the incoming Executive Council to provide for the same and to make suitable appropriations for the President's office.

Moved that the third recommendation of the committee, in regard to organizers, to refer the same to the Committee on Constitution be stricken out and the report of committee be otherwise concurred in. Carried. Consequently the matter of lecturers was referred favorably to the incoming Executive Council.

On the fourth recommendation in the matter of the Federation of Railroad Employees, it was resolved that the newly elected President visit all forthcoming conventions of unions of railroad men and urge the subject of federation. The report was amended accordingly.

The report of the Committee on Secretary's Report was thereupon adopted as amended.

The Convention then adjourned at 12 M. to meet again at 2 P. M.

Adjourned.

### THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention met at 2 P. M., all the officers at their posts.

Absentees: Taylor and La Vine.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

It was resolved all delegates absent at roll call in consequence of attending to committee duty be marked present.

Moved that delegate Holland, owing to sickness in family, be excused from roll call at morning sessions. Lost.

Telegram of greeting from R. H. Cowdrey, Cincinnati, O., received, and ordered to be acknowledged.

First Vice-President McLaughlin in the Chair.

The Committee on Organization then reported, as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

Your Committee on Organization beg leave to report favorably on the following propositions:

1. That the request from the Bakers' National Union, that this Federation instruct all

affiliated organizations to do all in their power to aid in thoroughly organizing the Journeymen Bakers, be complied with, and such help as asked for in the request be granted.

2. That the request to appoint one Organizer for each city under the jurisdiction of this Federation having a population of 150,000 inhabitants or more, whose duty shall be to effect a thorough organization of the laboring class, be adopted by the Convention. But that part relating to the salary of the Organizers to be fixed at \$100 each annually, be referred back to the Convention.

3. That the request of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America to uphold Union No. 1 of Baltimore, Md., against the organization of painters, known as Hope Assembly No. 1466, K. of L., of Baltimore, which antagonizes Union No. 1 and refuses to work in harmony with them, be endorsed by the Convention.

4. In the matter of the Denver Trades Assembly, pertaining to the resolution for the appointment of a Government Printer, the matter has been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

5. That part of the communication of the Denver Trades Assembly, pertaining to the organization of the Coal Miners of Colorado has already been acted upon by the Convention.

6. The communication of the Tin, Sheet Iron, and Cornice Workers' International Union, the Committee refers back favorably to the Convention.

7. The request of the United Brewery Work-

men, the Committee desires referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. J. SHIELDS,  
GEORGE W. APPEL,  
A. W. ANDERSON,  
H. FORSBERG,  
JOHN McIVER,

(Signed.) Committee.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received, and it was ordered that it be considered section by section.

Delegate Weaver then took the Chair.

The consideration of the report of the Committee or Organization was resumed.

Recommendations Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 were adopted.

Recommendation No. 2 was referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Recommendation No. 6 was referred to the incoming President.

#### FINANCIAL AID FOR THE BREWERS.

Recommendation No. 7, in regard to financial aid for the Journeymen Brewers, occasioned a lively debate on the advisability of ordering an assessment on the affiliated bodies, or depending on a call for voluntary financial aid in support of the Brewers. After various amendments, the following resolutions prevailed:

RESOLVED, That as the exigencies of the Brewers' strike are such as demand immediate measures and aid in support of the movement, we take special cognizance of the situation, and as representatives to this Federation, we pledge ourselves to untiring efforts in procuring funds from our several organizations in support of the Brewers strike.

RESOLVED, That an appeal in the interest of the Journeymen Brewers' Union be sent out forthwith by the President of the A. F. of L. to all the several National and International Unions, Central Labor Unions and other bodies herein affiliated, with an urgent request to bring the same before their local bodies, to donate liberally and immediately in aid of the Brewers.

Adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Organization was then adopted as above amended.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Voted to refer the subject of the presentation of the plates of the pamphlet on "Trades' Unions and Their History," by Secretary McGuire to the Federation, to the Committee on Resolutions for an appropriate expression of thanks to that gentleman for the favor.

Adopted.

Voted to refer to the Committee on Organization the application for a certificate of affiliation of a musical union of Baltimore, Md.

Adopted.

We recommend that the action of the President and Council in having printed a manual,

working, traveling and membership cards be approved.

Adopted.

The above report was then adopted as a whole.

The question of strike assessments as referred to the Committee on President's Report was then taken up on report of the Committee. Amendments were offered to include Federal Labor Unions and Local Trade Unions as subject to such general assessments. These amendments were lost by a vote of 33 to 7.

A substitute was then offered to provide that all such assessments be held in reserve in the treasuries of the National and International Unions until called for by the officers of the A. F. of L.

Substitute lost.

On motion the report of the Committee as originally presented was adopted. (See page 17.) The question of strike assessments is to be referred to the affiliated bodies for a general vote.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts presented its report, as here appended:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolutions on Labels and Boycotts, beg leave to present the following report:

Having duly examined the matter referred to our committee, and having numbered the resolutions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively, do unhesitatingly recommend their adoption.

Your Committee have also examined a resolution from the Tailors' Progressive Union and recommend that it be referred by the incoming Executive Council to a joint committee of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, and the Tailors' Progressive Union.

Your Committee, however, would consider its work incomplete if it did not accompany its recommendations by a few words upon the unfortunate social conditions making the use and rigid enforcement of the proposed methods an act of sheer necessity on the part of the long-abused and oppressed toilers of this and other lands.

The earnest, honest attempt of the toiling masses to improve their condition by the legitimate and peaceful means inherent in the nature of the trade union form of organization has too often met with the most determined, unscrupulous and violent opposition from those who owe their power and their existence to the laborers whom they so heartlessly oppress.

That this persecution may be resisted, and that the obstacles to the free development of the working class may be overcome by the concerted and combined effort of the workers themselves cannot be doubted by any intelligent mind. But the effort requisite to accomplish this much-to-be-desired end is no ordinary one, and can only be successful by the

habitual cultivation of the highest qualities of our nature.

To feel and know that a wanton injury inflicted upon the humblest toiler is an injury inflicted upon all is the first step in the progress we so ardently desire. To refuse to consume, buy or handle any article produced under slave-like conditions is then the manifest duty of every well wisher of the human race; and we therefore recommend that this Convention stamp with its disapproval the products of the unfair employers mentioned in the resolutions submitted to us and that each delegate to this Convention use his utmost influence to make the facts known to every worker in the land.

Furthermore, your Committee recommends that every member of the American Federation of Labor be urged in the strongest manner to purchase none but Union made goods, and demand Union Label goods upon all occasions.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.

C. F. BECHTOLD.

F. ACKERMAN.

E. APPLEHAGAN.

HUGH MCGREGOR, Secretary.

#### THE BOYCOTT ON THE DOUGLASS SHOE LIFTED.

Delegate Daley in behalf of the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union of New England rose to a question of privilege which was unanimously granted. Delegate Daley then reported the fact that he had just received a telegram that the W. L. Douglass Shoe Co., which was under boycott for over a year, for not complying with union rules, had just agreed upon terms with the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, and that hereafter the Douglass Shoe should be considered as made in a union factory. Upon motion duly made the boycott on the Douglass Shoe was unanimously lifted. President Gompers then declared that the boycott on the Douglass Shoe, as ordered by the A. F. of L., was from this date removed.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was then resumed and taken up *seriatim*.

The following resolutions reported favorably by the above committee were then read and adopted:

#### BOYCOTT THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

WHEREAS, The avowed enemy of organized labor, the *New York Tribune*, still persists in employing non-union printers; therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor sympathizes with Typographical Unions, No. 6, of New York City, in their fight for justice and right, and declare said *New York Tribune* unworthy of the support of the friends of organized labor.

Adopted.

#### BOYCOTT MILWAUKEE AND NEW YORK POOL BEER.

WHEREAS, The "American Federation of Labor" resolved in the Convention held in Baltimore, 1887, to give its full support to the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The Boss Brewers' Association of the United States resolved to use all efforts to crush their workmen's organization, and considering the fact up to date, the working people of the country have failed to give the Brewers the necessary moral support, and as the Bosses succeeded at several places in hurting the Brewers' Union.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, ask all its members and all organized workmen to support the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States in its long and hard struggle, and to show up their full solidarity due to the brewers, that is "To support their local boycotts, and especially the Boycott of Milwaukee and New York Pool Beer," until the bosses have recognized the organization of their employees.

Adopted.

#### BOYCOTT S. F. HESS CO.'S CIGARS.

We, the Cigar-makers of Rochester, N. Y., known as Cigar-makers' Union No. 5, do hereby ask your honorable body to endorse our action and declare the factory of S. F. Hess Co. a scab shop, and place a boycott on all his good as an unfair, non-union product.

Adopted.

#### BOYCOTT DILWORTH BRO.'S COFFEE.

WHEREAS, The Iron firm of Dilworth, Porter & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers of railroad and boat spikes, is the only company in the Iron Manufacturers' Association that has not signed the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers scale of wages, and

WHEREAS, On the first day of July last, said firm, in consequence of the refusal of their employees, members of said trade union, to accept a ten per cent. reduction in wages, locked the latter out, and are now running their rolling mill and spike factory non-union, and

WHEREAS, Joseph R. and Charles R. Dilworth, of the said iron firm of Dilworth, Porter & Co., are largely interested in the roasting and sale of coffee in Pittsburg, under the firm name of "Dilworth Brothers," the proceeds from which undoubtedly aid in the furtherance of the non-union movement in the iron mill herein named, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extends and hereby pledges its moral support to men locked out by the firm of Dilworth, Porter & Co.

RESOLVED, That we heartily recommend the disuse of Dilworth Brothers' Coffee, of Pittsburg, with a view to effectually aiding the iron firm of Dilworth, Porter & Co., and we call upon the members of all organizations affiliated with this Federation to refuse to buy, handle, or in any way encourage the sale of said coffee.

Adopted.

The further consideration of the report was laid over until the following morning. The convention thereupon adjourned at 6:08 P. M. to meet at 9 A. M., December 14, 1888.

## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

Central Turner Hall,  
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1888.

Sharply at 9 A. M. the Convention was called to order by President Gompers, Secretary McGuire at his desk.

Absentees: Holland, Taylor, Miller, Werdes, and Reinhardt.

Minutes of afternoon session of previous day were read and adopted.

Communication was then read from A. Steuber, Greenville, Tex., and a telegram from Cigarmakers' Union No. 180, Danbury, Conn., also an invitation from Famous Shoe and Clothing Co., St. Louis, a strictly union house, to visit their place of business. First two communications were referred to appropriate committees, and the invitation to visit the Famous was accepted.

The further consideration of the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was resumed, and was disposed of as follows:

### BOYCOTT ROIGG & LANDSOLF'S CIGARS.

WHEREAS, The Cigar Manufacturers, Roigg & Landsolf, of Philadelphia, have locked out their citizen employees, and at greatly reduced wages have taken into their employ aliens imported from abroad, and

WHEREAS, The futile efforts of the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor have demonstrated that the said firm is determined to continue their hostility to our working people, be it

RESOLVED, That the attention of all workmen be called to the cigar made by Roigg & Landsolf and that they be requested to avoid said product until the firm named has agreed with the Cigarmakers' Union to pay living wages and give evidence of such agreement, by affixing to the boxes containing their cigars, the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Adopted.

### UNION LABELS.

WHEREAS, The Iron Molders, Cigarmakers, Bakers, Hatters, German Typographers, and several other unions affiliated with this Federation of Labor have what is known as union labels to be placed upon articles manufactured by union labor. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Federation endorse all labels of unions affiliated with this Federation, and recommend that all unions be requested to purchase goods with union labels in preference to any other.

Adopted.

A communication of the Tailors' Progressive Union of America, detailed the evils affecting the workers in the clothing trade, and the necessity for a more thorough union

of all tailors, to reduce the hours of labor and maintain decent wages. For that purpose they desire the adoption of the union label of the Progressive Tailors. This matter was referred to the incoming Executive Council, to have a joint conference of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union and the Progressive Tailors' Union on the contents of the above communication.

The latter part of the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, giving expression as to the reasons and necessity for union labels and boycotts, was adopted.

The report of the committee was then adopted as a whole.

Resolutions were then presented by various delegates, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution then presented its report.

Article III, Sec. 1, was amended so to provide that the Convention shall hereafter open at 10 A. M., instead of noon on the first or opening day.

Article IV., Sec. 2, was amended so to provide a call of the roll can be demanded by one-fifth of the delegates present.

Article IV., Sec. 5, was amended so to prevent the admission to the A. F. of L., of any organization which owes its allegiance to any other body outside of the A. F. of L., or which is hostile to any of the affiliated organizations.

Delegate Lake was called to the chair.

An Amendment to Sec. 6, Article IV., to prevent official trade journals from meddling with the internal affairs or controversies of other trades, aroused quite a debate, and it was finally referred back to the Committee on Constitution.

Article V., Sec. 4, a new section was added so to provide that elective officers of the A. F. of L. must be members of some local organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The proposition to amend Article VI., Sec. 1, so to advance the salary of the President from \$1,200 to \$1,500, aroused considerable opposition, was defeated by an aye and nay vote of 20 ayes to 25 nays. The vote is as follows:

Ayes—Anderson, Blackmore, Cain, Dillon, Donnelly, Erbleing, Evans, Fildew, Foster,



Goldwater, Ives, Johnson, Kirchner, La Vine, McIver, Martin, Nutt, Penna, Weihe, and Werdes. Total 20 ayes.

Nays—Ackerman Appel, Applehagen, Archie, Bechtold, Bower, Daley, Delabar, Emrich, Fitzpatrick, Forsberg, Haller, Hasson, Holland, Kilver, Lake, McLaughlin, Mahoney,

Miller, Ogg, Perry, Reinhardt, Shields, Volz and Weaver. Total 25 nays.

The Convention then adjourned at noon to reconvene at 2 P. M.

Adjourned.

## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. All officers at their posts.

Absentees at roll call: Delabar, Donnelly, Kliver, Taylor and Werdes.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution was resumed.

Article VI., Section 2, was amended to provide for suitable clerical help.

Article VIII., Section 1, was amended to read as follows:

The revenue of the Federation shall be divided as follows:

From international and national trade unions one-fourth of one cent per member per month; from local trades unions and federal unions one cent per member per month; and from central labor unions \$25 per year.

On the above proposition, the delegates of the International Typographical Union offered an amendment to reduce the tax to one-eighth of one per cent, but the same was defeated.

Article VIII., Section 6, was amended so to place the President and Treasurer each under \$2,000 bonds.

The balance of the report of the Committee was taken up *seriatim* and it reads as follows:

In reference to the communication from Mass. Branch, American Federation of Labor, pertaining to double and triple tax, your Committee have covered the ground in their change Article 8, Section 1, under sub-head of "Revenue."

In reference to that portion of the President's Report referred to this Committee, relating to "Industrial Divisions," your Committee are of the opinion, while looking with favor upon the proposed scheme of the President, recommend that the American Federation of Labor, at its present session, deems it advisable to lay the matter over for future legislation.

The Committee recommend that the Federation resolve itself into Executive Session, at some convenient hour, for the consideration of matters pertaining to per capita tax, as presented, or will be presented by the delegates from the International Typographical Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. WEIHE,  
ROBERT G. OGG,  
SAM. GOLDWATER,  
FRANCIS FILDREW,  
J. S. KIRCHNER,

(Signed.)

Committee.

In the matter presented by the Massachusetts State Branch, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee on the formation of Industrial Divisions was not concurred in, and upon a full explanation of its significance the following resolution was thereupon adopted:

### INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

RESOLVED, That so much of the report of the Committee on Constitution as refer to Industrial Divisions be referred to the incoming Executive Council, to devise a plan for the establishment of Industrial Divisions or Trade Sections and submit the same to the National or International bodies for dissemination among the Local Unions.

The recommendation to go into Executive Session was concurred in and it was agreed to do so towards the close of the day's session.

The report of the Committee on Constitution as amended, was then adopted as a whole. (See pages 3, 4, and 5.)

Delegate Shields was called to the Chair.

The following resolution was then reported favorably by the Committee on Constitution, and was adopted:

No affiliated union of this Federation shall, under pain of suspension, publish in its official journal, any matter appertaining to the internal controversies of any other affiliated union without first having consulted the Chief Executive Officer of the union concerned.

Communications were then read and referred from Mr. Henry Dorn, State Factory Inspector of Ohio, and from the Central Labor Union of New York, expressing sympathy and support with the work of the Federation.

The report of the Special Committee on Eight Hours was presented in the appended form:

### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE EIGHT HOUR WORK-DAY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1888.

To the President and Representatives of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee appointed to draft a plan for the accomplishment of the Eight Hour law, very respectfully state that we have very carefully considered the question, and will say that we heartily endorse the sentiment



expressed and recognize the great necessity of securing a reduction in the hours of labor, and believe it within the possibilities of accomplishment.

WHEREAS, The advancement of science, the development of machinery, and the ever increasing sway of man over the forces of nature have enormously increased the productive capacity of society and made it possible to supply all material wants with a greatly decreased expenditure of the labor forces; and,

WHEREAS, The length of the working day of the toiler has not been decreased in a just proportion to the productiveness of labor.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, does hereby assert the right of the wage-workers of America to a larger control of their time and greater leisure for the enjoyment of the benefits of this nineteenth century of civilization.

RESOLVED, That we call on organized labor throughout the country to exert their every effort for the accomplishment of a reduction in the number of hours for the laboring class. Hence your Committee most respectfully make the following recommendation: That the incoming Executive Council shall arrange upon Washington's Birthday 1889, simultaneous mass meetings in all cities of the country, such meetings to be addressed by speakers appointed by authority of the Executive Council, and that on Independence Day, July 4th, the same action under the control of the Executive Council shall be pursued, and that on Labor Day, 1889, a like action be again taken, to be followed upon the succeeding Washington's Birthday, 1890, by another series of grand simultaneous mass meetings. Upon that question this is to conclude the period of agitation. The Executive Council shall also gather statistics from all the organizations in order to ascertain what hours prevail among such organizations, and how many members will be affected, the condition of their finances, and approximately what financial support would be required. The Executive Council shall also prepare printed circulars which are to be issued to all manufacturing firms in the country, requesting them to meet representatives of this organization in conference, so that a friendly arrangement of a reduction in the working hours may, if possible, be effected.

In addition to the agitation afforded by means of the mass meetings above suggested, we also enjoin upon the Executive Council the propriety of issuing a pamphlet giving a thorough exposition of the question of reducing the hours of labor.

Your Committee was unable to agree upon selecting a fixed date for the practical enforcement of a general demand for Eight Hours, thinking that the setting of a certain date for such an extraordinary effort for a practical demand can be best agreed upon by the Convention, rather than by this Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

J. S. KIRCHNER, Chairman.  
F. K. FOSTER,  
WM. H. KLIVER,  
WILLIAM MARTIN,  
ALEX. JOHNSON,  
HENRY EMRICH,  
WM. J. DILLON, Secretary.

It was ordered that the report be acted on section by section.

All the sections were unanimously adopted as reported by the Committee, excepting the

last clause, fixing the date for inaugurating the Eight-hours System.

Delegate Blackmore moved the date be fixed at June 1, 1890.

Delegate Perry offered to amend as follows:

That the matter of fixing the date be referred to the incoming Executive Council, with the following instructions:

The question be referred to affiliated unions for a vote, and returns be submitted not later than six months, and the effort be confined to a union of those industries whose interests and method of work are similar, which shall cast the largest percentage of majorities on their membership in favor of an eight-hour work day; and the unions, or associated interests so designated, shall receive the support of all unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and the same rule to apply to the next in majority of votes cast when the first union, or associated interests, shall have met the issue and established the eight-hour work day.

Delegate LaVine offered an amendment to the amendment, that the eight-hour movement be confined to the building trades, exclusively.

Delegate Applehagen offered a substitute to fix the date May 1, 1890.

After an exhaustive and well-tempered discussion, participated in by the bulk of the delegates, as to the ways and means to carry on the movement, the previous question was ordered.

Credentials were received from F. A. Hill, alternate for David Erbleiding, excused on account of illness. Credentials accepted and delegate admitted.

The vote was first taken on the proposition to fix the date at June 1, 1890, which was lost.

The amendment offered by Delegate Perry, was next voted on, and was defeated.

Amendment offered by Delegate LaVine, to confine the movement to the building trades was next in order, and was not sustained.

The substitute offered by Delegate Applehagen, to fix the date at May 1, 1890, prevailed by a large majority.

The question recurred on the report of the Committee as amended, and on this the ayes and nays were ordered.

Ayes—Ackerman, Apple, Applehagen, Anderson, Bechtold, Blackmore, Cam, Daley, Dillon, Donnelly, Delabar, Evans, Fildew, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Forsberg, Goldwater, Gompers, Haller, Hasson, Hill, Holland, Johnson, Kliver, Kirchner, LaVine, Martin, Shields, McGregor, McLaughlin, Mahoney, Ogg, Nutt, Penna, Volz, Weihe, Werdes, and Weaver. Total, 38 ayes.

Nays—Archie, Bower, Emrich, Ives, Lake, Perry, Taylor, Reinhardt. Total, 8 nays.  
Excused—Miller.

Amid tumultuous cheers and enthusiastic applause, the motion to adopt the Committee's report and fix the date for the inauguration of the Eight Hour work-day at May 1, 1890, was

declared adopted by a vote of 38 ayes to 8 nays.

On motion, rules suspended to extend time of adjournment of this session to 7 P. M. So ordered.

The Committee on Finance then reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

St. Louis, Mo., December 14, 1888.

To the Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, appointed to audit the books and other accounts of the President and Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have made a thorough and very satisfactory examination of the finances connected with their work during the past year, ending November 30, 1888. After a careful consideration of all the details connected with the organization, we have no hesitancy in saying that the President and Treasurer have discharged their duties in such a manner as leaves no doubt in the minds of your Committee as to the correctness of this important feature of the organization we represent.

In our examination of the books, we find receipts and expenditures as follows:

Balance in Treasury at the	
last annual audit.....	\$ 25 95
Receipts during the year.....	4,511 55
Total receipts .....	\$4,537 50
Expenses during the year .....	3,933 67
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1888....	\$604 83

(Signed.)

CHRISTOPHER EVANS,  
JAS. H. NUTT,  
E. REINHARDT,  
HENRY WERDES,  
D. ARCHIE,

Committee.

Report of the Committee adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows: Said report was received and acted on section by section, with the result as noted:

St. Louis, Mo., December 14, 1888.

To the Officers and delegates of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in their third annual session:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Resolutions would report that after having organized, it considered, carefully, the various resolutions referred to them.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to report upon the resolution offered by the delegate of the Furniture Workers' National Union, and the resolution offered by the Denver Trades Assembly, the subject matter of former having been covered by the Committee on Officers' Report. That of the latter by another resolution in regard to organizing the coal miners.

Adopted.

The Committee would report adversely the resolution of the delegate of the Cleveland

Central Labor Union, proposing to restrict emigration by a per capita tax on emigrants.

Adopted.

It is recommended that the resolution of Mr. Johnson, concerning the method of memorializing legislators on female and child labor be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Adopted.

The Committee would report favorably the following resolutions:

#### BALLOT REFORM.

WHEREAS, The purity of the ballot is the safety of the nation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor endorses the system of voting known as the Australian system.

Adopted.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A PUBLIC PRINTER.

WHEREAS, It is highly essential to the welfare of the Union Printers of America that a union man be chosen for the high and exalted position of Public Printer of the United States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby request the President-elect, in choosing a manager of the Public Printing Office at Washington, to recognize organized labor, and select for Public Printer a member of the International Typographical Union; and

RESOLVED, Further, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President-elect of the United States.

Adopted.

#### CONSPIRACY LAWS.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor do everything in its power to bring about the repeal of all conspiracy laws, whether state or national, whose object is to deny to working people the free exercise of their rights to organize and be represented by committees, or agents of their own selection, in dealing with employers of labor in relation to matters of wages or other conditions under which labor shall be performed.

Adopted.

#### PRISON LABOR PRODUCTS.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled records itself in favor of the bill now before Congress to confine the sale of prison-made goods of whatever kind to the State in which such goods are made; also the bill to prohibit the importation of all foreign prison labor products.

Adopted.

#### ABOLISH THE CONTRACT SYSTEM ON PUBLIC WORK

WHEREAS, The contract labor system as now in vogue in governmental work results in the awarding of contracts to employers who discriminate against organized labor by employing mainly inferior workmen at reduced wages and ignoring the national eight-hour law; be it

RESOLVED, That we request of Congress the abolition of the contract system of performing public work.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby authorized to prepare a bill to be presented to Congress, and they use every effort to have the same become a law.

Adopted.

#### ARMED HIRELINGS AND POLICE INTERFERENCE IN STRIKES.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council give all possible assistance to affiliated State Federations and Central Labor Unions in their endeavors to secure legislation preventing unfair employers from hiring irresponsible persons armed for the purpose of overdriving workmen on strike; also for the purpose of preventing undue police interference with workmen engaged in labor disputes.

Adopted.

#### PROTECTION TO THE EMPLOYEES IN THE OYSTER TRADE.

WHEREAS, It has become notorious that captains of the oyster sloops on our coast, and particularly in the Chesapeake Bay, make it a practice to violate the United States statutes protecting American seamen, and subject their employees to many oppressions peculiar to their employment; be it

RESOLVED, That the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully called to this condition of affairs, believing that a stricter enforcement of the law, on the part of the subordinate Government officials will result in bringing about the relief that the laboring men referred to, stand so much in need of.

Adopted.

#### FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the bill now before Congress, presented by the stone-cutters and masons of New York, regulating foreign contract labor, and introduced in the Senate by the Hon. H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire.

Adopted.

#### SUNDAY LABOR.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation is in hearty sympathy with any legitimate movement inaugurated by the American Sabbath Union, the object of which is to lighten the burden of those who toil.

Adopted, and President Compers instructed to telegraph the American Sabbath Union the action of the Convention.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO J. P. M'DONNELL.

WHEREAS, It comes to our notice that the organized workmen of the State of New Jersey have decided to express in a substantial manner their grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered the cause of labor everywhere by Mr. J. P. McDonnell, editor of that staunch advocate of trade unionism, and champion of high wages and short hours, the *Paterson Labor Standard*, and

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the various national and international trade unions of the country in convention assembled recognize in the contemplated testimonial a deserving tribute to a true promoter of those principles which every lover of liberty and justice holds most dear; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses this movement of

the organized workmen of New Jersey to thus appropriately testify their regard for the man whose best efforts have always been applied in their behalf, and that we recognize in Mr. J. P. McDonnell that fearless and manly spirit that characterizes a true advocate of the rights of labor.

Adopted.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION, ETC.

WHEREAS, The greatest barrier to the success of the masses in their struggle for the rights of labor and of man, has been, and is today, a lack of knowledge of the system of government under which they live, and a consequent misunderstanding of the privileges accorded them by the enactment of some laws, and of the evils that sometimes result from the passage of other laws, and

WHEREAS, We recognize that the education of the people is the fundamental principal upon which the success of every proposed plan of social reform depends; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend to the law makers of this country the enactment of compulsory education laws in the different states of the Union whereby parents will be compelled to send their children to school, so as to enable them to acquire an education fitting them to become intelligent and important factors in the regulation of the laws and the system of government under which they live; and, furthermore, that the science of government shall be taught in every public school in the United States.

Adopted.

#### DUAL ORGANIZATION IN ONE TRADE.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor deems it unwise for two local, national or international organizations of any one trade to exist in the same jurisdiction, and advise the amalgamation of trades in such instances. The Executive Council is instructed to use all means in its power to accomplish this end.

Adopted.

#### ADVERTISING THE FEDERATION.

WHEREAS, There is apparent necessity for extending the principles and strengthening the numbers of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that some system should be adopted whereby the strength and name of the organization will be properly recognized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommends to all trades unions connected with the American Federation of Labor the printing of the words, "American Federation of Labor," immediately over the title of their trade union, on all circulars, documents, programmes, etc., so that this organization may be recognized by all trade unions as their chief representative body.

Committee recommends that this matter be left optional with each organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

#### RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO MR. P. J. M'GUIRE.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. P. J. McGuire, its Secretary, for the valuable free gift of plates from which were printed the trade union pam-

phlet recently issued by the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted by a rising vote. It was further ordered that the sum of \$100 be appropriated to Mr. P. J. McGuire for moneys expended in work for the Federation. Mr. McGuire strenuously objected to such appropriation and advised that the money be used in printing and disseminating Eight Hour tracts. Mr. McGuire's objections were overruled and the sum of \$100 was appropriated unanimously.

**RESOLVED**, That this convention tenders its sincere thanks to the daily press for their fair and impartial reports and to the citizens of St. Louis, and particularly to the labor organizations of the city for the numerous courtesies shown to our delegates and for the gen-

erous and hospitable manner in which they have been entertained during their stay.

Adopted by a rising vote.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
(Signed.)

FRED HALLER, Chairman,  
P. F. FITZPATRICK,  
E. L. DALEY,  
D. F. ERBLEDING,  
HENRY BLACKMORE,  
Committee.

The Convention then, as previously ordered, went into Executive session to hear the statements of the delegates of the International Typographical Union on the question of the per capita tax and welfare of the A. F. of L.

At 7:10 P. M. the Executive session was raised, and the Convention then adjourned.

## FIFTH DAY.—Morning Session.

Central Turner Hall,

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1888.

Convention met at 9 A. M., President Gompers in the chair, P. J. McGuire, Secretary.

Absentees: Holland, Ives, Cain, Hill, McIver and Reinhardt.

Minutes of previous afternoon session read and approved.

The Committee on Organization then completed its labors by presenting the following report:

CASE OF THE MUSICAL UNION OF BALTIMORE.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention:

The matter referred to your committee on organization in regards to issuing a charter to the Musical Union of Baltimore (formerly known as Mozart Assembly K. of L.) beg leave to report that we uphold the protest of the local "Federation of Labor of Baltimore," in regard to issuing a charter to said organization for the following reasons:

Said Musical Union, better known as "Mozart Assembly, K. of L.," has at all times opposed Musical Union No. 1, and has only used this method in applying for a charter to the "American Federation of Labor" in order to destroy a recognized trade union connected in the Federation of Labor of Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

W. J. SHIELDS,  
GEORGE W. APPEL,  
A. W. ANDERSON,  
N. FORSBERG,  
H. McIVOR,  
Committee.

On motion the above report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported favorably on the following:

BOYCOTT THE CONN. VALLEY CIGAR CO., OF WESTFIELD, MASS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1888.

**WHEREAS**, The Conn. Valley Cigar Co., of Westfield, Mass., is a concern whose existence is in every way detrimental to the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do all in their power to prevent the sale of the cigars manufactured by the Conn. Valley Cigar Co., of Westfield, Mass.

Adopted and report concurred in.

ISSUING AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The special committee on an Official Journal reported in favor of the Convention devising ways and means for the establishment and publication of a weekly official journal. Report received.

After a very animated discussion as to the practical benefit and advisability of such a step the report of the committee was not concurred in. It was then decided to sustain all labor papers friendly to the American Federation of Labor and to urge on all branches of organized labor the importance of supporting the labor press of the country, and increasing the circulation of labor papers.

On motion it was ordered that no further resolutions be entertained after 10:30 A. M., and until that hour all resolutions be acted on by the Convention, without reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

## ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were then introduced and acted on in their consecutive order and adopted.

## LABOR OF CHILDREN IN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be hereby instructed to immediately take energetic steps to prevent the continuance of the inhuman practice in vogue in some places of taking children from orphan asylums, transferring them to other states and then placing them at work in mines and workshops to the detriment of the moral and physical well-being of the children and the disgrace of our people and laws.

## LABOR PAPERS REQUESTED TO ADVOCATE THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

RESOLVED, That all papers friendly to the cause of Labor, be requested to advocate the adoption of the eight hour day, which is to go into effect on May 1, 1890, and likewise to advocate all matters of interest to the A. F. of L.

## LEGAL PROTECTION OF UNION LABELS.

WHEREAS, The present Federal law gives no absolute protection to Union Labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council take measures to have the law so amended as to give the desired protection by Federal law to Union Labels.

## CIRCULAR FOR GENERAL VOTE.

RESOLVED, That immediately after the adjournment of this Convention the President shall issue a circular containing the questions that are to be voted upon by the different affiliated organizations and request them to make returns within the prescribed time provided by this Convention.

## AFFILIATE WITH LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

WHEREAS, There are many national and local organizations affiliated with this American Federation of Labor which are not connected with their local central bodies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request all such organizations in the interest of labor legislation to affiliate with such local Central Labor Unions and State Federations.

## APPRECIATION OF "THE NEW ORDER."

MOVED, That we express our appreciation of the enterprise shown by the *New Order* of St. Louis and St. Louis *Tageblatt*, in publishing full reports of the proceedings of this Convention.

## ENDORING THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVE OF THE CARPENTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

RESOLVED, We tender our moral support to the Carpenters of St. Louis, in their demand for eight hours as a day's work, and urge all unions to strive and uphold them in their demand.

## SUPPORTING THE GERMAN PRINTERS IN UPHOLDING EIGHT HOURS.

RESOLVED, That we tender the moral support of the A. F. of L. to the German-

American Typographia in their struggle to uphold the eight-hour work day.

SUPPORTING BAKERS' UNION NO. 49, OF CHICAGO. RESOLVED, That the Chicago Trades Assembly and all other labor organizations of Chicago, Ill., connected with this Federation be requested by this Convention to give unlimited support to the Bakers' National Union No. 49, of Chicago, in their struggle against an unfair bakers' union, known as Independent Bakers' Union No. 1, of Chicago, Ill.

## EIGHT HOURS' PAY ON GOVERNMENT WORK.

WHEREAS, The employees on government work were compelled to work ten hours while there was an eight-hour law in existence; be it

RESOLVED, That we endorse the bills now in Congress on the eight-hours per day and the endeavor to secure back pay for those who did work a legal day of eight hours.

## FINE FOR WITHDRAWAL.

RESOLVED, That any state, national or other union withdrawing from this organization, and showing hostility to this organization shall not be reinstated unless they pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and they are hereby directed to endeavor to secure the passage of the bills in the interest of labor approved by the last Convention of the Federation

The above resolutions were all unanimously adopted, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as amended, was then adopted and the committee discharged.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

By unanimous vote it was decided to proceed to the election of officers, and delegates Fitzpatrick and Johnson were appointed tellers, and Delegate Weaver as judge of election.

After due nomination, the following were chosen by acclamation in regular form as the officers of the American Federation of Labor, for the ensuing term of one year, viz:

President—Samuel Gompers (Cigar Maker,) New York, N. Y.

First Vice-President—Daniel McLaughlin (Coal Miner,) Braidwood, Ill.

Second Vice-President—William Martin (Iron and Steel Worker,) Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary—P. J. McGuire (Carpenter,) Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer—Henry Emrich (Furniture Worker,) New York, N. Y.

Messrs. F. K. Foster and Aug. Delabar were nominated for Treasurer, but declined.

On motion, it was resolved to reopen the order of business for amendments to the constitution.

It was moved to amend Art. 8, Sec. 6, line 2, by striking out the words "selected" and "Executive Council," and to insert the words "elected" and "Convention," so to have the

Trustees hereafter elected by the Convention. The amendment was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of Trustees, and the following were unanimously elected:

Trustees—Hugo Miller (Compositor,) New York, N. Y.; Aug. Delabar (Baker,) New York, N. Y.; Josiah B. Dyer (Granite Cutter,) New York, N. Y.

#### PLACE FOR HOLDING NEXT CONVENTION.

On motion, it was agreed to next proceed to the choice of a place for the meeting of the next convention.

Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were placed in nomination. The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

First ballot: Philadelphia, 19; Boston, 10; Detroit, 6; Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Total, 46. No choice. Milwaukee dropped, Cincinnati withdrawn.

Second ballot: Philadelphia, 21; Boston, 13; Detroit, 7; Chicago, 5. No choice. Chicago dropped, Detroit withdrawn.

Third ballot: Philadelphia, 23; Boston, 23. A tie vote and no choice. The President ordered a fourth ballot.

Fourth ballot: Boston, 24; Philadelphia, 23. Boston, Mass., having received a majority of votes was declared to be the place for holding the Fourth Annual Session of the A. F. of L.

Adjourned at 12:05 noon to reconvene at 2 P. M.

Adjourned.

## FIFTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Convention assembled at 2 P. M. President Gompers in the Chair. P. J. McGuire, Secretary.

Absentees: Taylor, Nutt, Ogg, Goldwater and Foster.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Communications were read from A. Fuhrmann, San Francisco, Cal., and P. Granzin, New Orleans, La., all expressive of sympathy and support with the work of the Federation. Ordered that the President acknowledge receipt of the same and reciprocate the fraternal feelings expressed.

A resolution of regret at the illness of Delegate David Erbleding, of St. Louis, was adopted; also votes of thanks were extended to the Central Trade and Labor Unions of St. Louis, and Carpenters' Union No. 4, of St. Louis, for courtesies shown the delegates.

The question of granting a charter to the Garment Cutters' Union was referred to the Executive Council.

#### FORMATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

The following resolution was then introduced and after a thorough discussion was unanimously adopted:

We recommend that in all cities and towns throughout the entire country the Trade and Labor unions should organize Eight-Hour Leagues upon a representative basis. Providing that these Leagues shall act in line with the Central Labor Unions or Trade Assemblies which take active part to further the achievement of the Eight Hour Workday.

Where there are no Central Labor Unions or Trade Assemblies in the vicinity, the Eight Hour Leagues may be authorized by the President of the Federation to take charge of the Eight Hour movement in that locality.

All Eight Hour Leagues shall report monthly what action has been taken by them to further the movement.

President Gompers then addressed the Convention and congratulated the delegates on the success of their labors and the harmony of their deliberations. The Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor then adjourned to meet at Boston, Mass., December 10, 1889.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: P. J. MCGUIRE,  
Secretary.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

O E

## Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, December 15, 1888.

Immediately after the close of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor a meeting of the newly elected Executive Council was held in Room 26, Laclède Hotel, to take action upon the several subjects referred present and the following business transacted:

Resolved, that 2,500 copies of the proceedings be printed and sold at ten cents per copy.

That the Journals of Proceedings and financial and other reports be bound in book form for future reference.

That the matter of hiring a new office for the A. F. of L. be referred to the President and Treasurer, who are both located in New York.

Voted, that the President give the Secretary all the aid necessary to get the proceedings in the printers hands as soon as possible.

Voted, that the clerks' salaries shall not exceed \$15 each per week.

Resolved, that the matter of preparing and issuing the Eight Hour pamphlet be referred to the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Voted, that stereotyped plates be made of all matter printed for the Federation.

Resolved, the arrangements of circulars, notices, etc., in reference to the first simultaneous mass meeting for the 'Eight Hour' movement to be held Washington's birthday, February 22, 1889, be referred to the President.

An offer to publish a German translation of Trant's Essay on Trade Unions, etc., was decided adversely, it being deemed inadvisable

for the Federation to assume the financial responsibility at present.

Upon motion the President was authorized to procure office fixtures not to exceed \$150 without the consent of the Executive Council.

Resolved, that an organizer recommended by President McBride, of the Coal Miners, be commissioned by the President of the Federation to organize the coal miners and mine laborers. The salary and expenses of the organizer to be borne by the Federation.

The President, upon motion, was directed to proceed to Indianapolis to address a meeting there on his way home.

The thanks of the Executive Council on behalf of the Federation was tendered to Ex-Treasurer G. Edmonston for his past services in the cause, to Aug. Specht & Co., of the St. Louis "Famous," for their courtesy and kindness to the delegates, and to Mr. S. S. Bass and Professor C. M. Woodward, for their addresses of welcome. The President, upon motion, was directed to communicate these expressions of thanks to the gentlemen named.

Resolved, that the President be authorized to pay his clerk the sum of \$50 as monies due for past services.

Resolved, that other matters referred to the Executive Council be decided by correspondence.

Voted, that the next meeting of the Executive Council be held in the office of the Federation in New York when occasion requires.

Adjourned.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,  
Secretary.



## SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER.

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On the first day of the Convention, letters of sympathy and co-operation were read from the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, Cigar Makers' K. of L., Assembly 6085, of Syracuse, N. Y., Cigar Makers' Union No. 5, Rochester, N. Y., and Thomas J. Curran of New York, President of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers; also telegrams of greeting from the German Trades' Assembly of Pittsburg, Pa., E. T. Plank, President, and W. S. McClevey, Secretary, of the International Typographical Union, and J. P. McDonnell, Chairman of State Federation of Labor of New Jersey. A letter was received from the Chicago Trades' Assembly offering to make their weekly organ, the *Chicago Record*, the organ of the A. F. of L. All of these communications and telegrams were referred to proper committees.

The grand banquet on Tuesday evening,

December 11, 1888, was held in Central Turner Hall, and was tastefully and elaborately arranged. Fully 200 persons were present including the delegates. After disposing of a splendid menu, the exercises were enlivened by vocal and instrumental music and speeches. The toasts were responded to as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor."—Responded to by Samuel Compers.

"Our Great Trade Unions."—Responded to by P. J. McGuire.

"Our Affiliated Trades' Councils."—Responded to by O. R. Lake.

"Our Country"—Responded to by William Weihe.

"The Toilers—Men, Women, and Children."—Responded to by Frank K. Foster.

"Our Labor Men."—Responded to by Daniel McLaughlin.



LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

# American Federation of Labor

## HEADQUARTERS

171 East 91st St., New York City

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President

Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, May 28, 1888.

The semi-annual meeting of the Executive Council of the above-named organization was called to order on this day at 11 A. M., President Gompers in the chair, P. J. McGuire officiating as Secretary.

President Gompers explained that the meeting was in pursuance of a vote of the Council, and he then briefly stated the necessity for the meeting.

On motion, the accounts of the President and Treasurer were then audited by Messrs. Martin, McLaughlin and McGuire, and it was found that \$391.75 had been forwarded by President Gompers as voluntary donations of affiliated bodies for the relief of the Lehigh Coal Miners, and receipts and vouchers for the same were shown from J.M. Thomas, Frackville, Pa., Treasurer of the Lehigh Miners. The audit of the books of the President from December 1, 1887, to May 28, 1888, (six months,) displayed the following:

Total receipts .....	\$2,047 28
Total expenditures .....	1,725 23
Balance on hand, May 28, 1888 .....	\$322 05
This balance is held as follows:	
In Treasurer Edmonston's hands .....	\$110 25
In President Gompers' hands .....	211 80
Total .....	\$322 05

The audit of the President's and Treasurer's accounts found the above to be correct.

President Gompers was instructed to publish account of monies received for relief of Lehigh Miners, and also issue his financial report for the past six months, and to print regular quarterly financial reports hereafter, as required by the Constitution.

Adjourned, 2 P. M., for dinner.

Reassembled at 3 P. M. All present. President Gompers in the chair.

RESOLVED, That President Gompers and Secretary McGuire be chosen a committee to prepare a circular and to send the same to all trades unions—local, national and international—not affiliated with the Federation, and that the President write to the forthcoming conventions of such bodies and urge their affiliation. Carried.

In the case of the Tile Layers, the Executive Council decided that the said union shall retain its charter, and the protesting body of K. of L. be notified that the Executive Council cannot recognize or consider any protests or objections from any Local or District Assemblies of the K. of L. unless the same comes in an official form through the General Executive Board of the K. of L. The latter rules to hereafter also apply in all similar cases.

Appeal of Tobacco Workers of Detroit, Mich., to have the Executive Council issue a trade label for them was considered. RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. cannot interfere with the autonomy of any trade, and said question is respectfully referred to Tobacco Workers of Detroit to issue their own label, and the A. F. of L. then can aid them by endorsing said label. Carried.

RESOLVED, That President Gompers be instructed to procure an estimate for the printing and publishing of a four-page monthly circular, pamphlet size, in the interest of the American Federation of Labor, and to submit estimate to vote of Executive Council. Carried.

RESOLVED, That in case the Brotherhood of Carpenters so request, President Gompers shall write to the national or international unions having local unions in Washington to instruct and advise such locals to stand by Carpenters' Union 190, Washington, D. C. Carried.

RESOLVED, In case the Amalgamated Carpenters apply for a charter, President Gompers is to consult the Brotherhood of Carpenters on the subject. Carried.

President Gompers was instructed to write a letter of fraternal greetings, in the name of the A. F. of L., to the forthcoming Trades Union Congress in England.

The Executive Council decided that \$50 be at once forwarded to the T. A. Armstrong Memorial Fund and \$50 to the W. H. Foster Memorial Fund.

RESOLVED, That President Gompers call on all affiliated bodies desiring legislation from Congress in their favor to prepare bills covering the same and to send them to President Gompers for presentation at Washington, D. C.; and further that President Gompers be instructed to carry out all instructions contained in any resolutions adopted at Baltimore, and he shall spend at least two weeks in Washington, D. C., this session of Congress in the interest of labor legislation. Carried.

Adjourned, *sine die*, 5:45 P. M.

P. J. McGUIRE, Secretary.

### Financial Report for Six Months Ending May 28, 1888.

1887.	RECEIPTS.		
Dec.	1, Balance on hand .....	\$ 25 95	
	1, Brotherhood of Painters, etc., C. F. ....	5 00	
	1, Cigar Makers' Int. Union of America, P. C. ....	108 11	
	1, Ger-Amr. Typographia, P. C. ....	5 00	
	1, United Organ Makers, P. C. ....	7	
	1, Car Builders' Union, D. T. ....	10 00	
	1, Phoenix Mutual Ass'n, P. C. ....	60	
	6, Stereotypers' Union, P. C. ....	6 00	
	7, Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association, P. C. ....	27 00	
	9, Waiters' Union, P. C. ....	5 00	
	9, Brushmakers' International Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	13, Central Labor Union, Brooklyn, D. T. ....	10 00	
	13, Trade and Lab. Co., Detroit, D. T. ....	10 00	
	13, Trade and Labor Union, St. Louis, D. T. ....	10 00	
	13, Central Labor Union, Cincinnati, D. T. ....	10 00	
	13, Central Labor Union, Cleveland, D. T. ....	10 00	
	13, Textile Workers' Union, P. C. ....	8 00	
	13, Metal Workers' Union of North America, P. C. ....	4 30	
	13, Granite Cutters' National Union, P. C. ....	10 00	
	13, Federation of Labor, Baltimore, D. T. ....	20 00	
	13, Miners' and L. A. A. of Pa. (3d Dist.), P. C. ....	20 00	
	13, N. E. Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, P. C. ....	20 00	
	13, Oystermen's Trade Union No. 3, C. F. ....	5 00	
	13, Federation of Labor, Washington, D. T. ....	20 00	
	13, Trade and Labor Union, Reading, D. T. ....	10 00	
	14, Federated Trade Council, Milwaukee, D. T. ....	10 00	
	14, Iron Molders' Union of N. A., C. F. ....	5 00	
	14, Iron Molders' Union of N. A., P. C. ....	70 00	
	17, N. E. Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	17, A. A. of Iron and Steel Workers, C. F. ....	5 00	
	22, Ill. Miners' and M. Laborers' Protective Ass'n, P. C. ....	30 82	
	22, Barbers' Union, Muskegon, P. C. ....	10	
	28, Jour. Bakers' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	30 00	
	30, Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	10 00	
	31, Amer. Flint Glass Workers, P. C. ....	42 00	
1888.			
Jan.	3, Brotherhood of Painters, P. C. ....	5 00	
	3, Teamsters' and Laborers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	3, Tailors' Nat. Prog. Union, P. C. ....	4 00	
	11, Cloth Hat Makers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	11, United Organ Makers, P. C. ....	7	
	11, Cosmopolitan Workwomen's Association, P. C. ....	10	
	12, N. E. Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, Pro. ....	2 00	
	12, Shoe Workers' Pro. Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	16, Coopers' National Union, C. F. ....	5 00	
	21, Web Press Printers, C. F. ....	5 00	
	21, Harness Makers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00	

23, Brotherhood of Carpenters, P. C. ....	\$ 65 19	24, Trade Assembly, Erie City, on ac., C. F. ....	\$ 4 00
24, Int. Boatmen's Union, P. C. ....	2 80	27, Tailors' Nat. Prog. Union, P. C. ....	4 00
26, Ill. Miners' and M. Laborers' P. A., P. C. ....	8 89	27, Ger.-Am. Typographia, P. C. ....	8 25
26, Brushmakers' Int. Union, P. C. ....	1 00	27, Ger.-Am. Typographia, Pro. ....	2 00
26, Cloth Hat Makers' Union, Pro. ....	30	27, Hod Carriers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
30, Tailors' Nat. Prog. Union, Pro. ....	1 20	28, Ill. State Federation, C. F. ....	5 00
30, Brotherhood of Painters, P. C. ....	5 00	28, Textile Workers' Prog. Union, Pro. ....	1 00
31, Trade and Labor Con., Reading, Pro. ....	1 90	28, Horse Collar Makers' Union, Pro. ....	1 90
31, Iron Molders' Union No. 67, Pro. ....	1 00	29, Miners and M. L. A. of W. Va., Dist. 1, Pro. ....	20
Feb. 1, Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	5 00	Mar. 1, Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	5 00
1, Brushmakers' Int. Union, Pro. ....	1 00	1, C. G. F. B. and S. C.'s Union, C. F. ....	5 00
4, Fed. Labor Union No. 1935, P. C. ....	70	5, Brotherhood of Painters, etc., P. C. ....	5 00
4, Umbrella Workers' Union, P. C. ....	1 00	6, United Organ Makers, P. C. ....	8
4, Ohio Miners' and M. L. A. A., P. C. ....	36 00	8, Oystermen's T. U. No. 5, C. F. ....	5 00
4, Nat. Fed. Miners' and M. L. A. A., Pro. ....	50	8, Shoe Workers' Prog. Union, P. C. ....	33
6, A. S. T. and Cornice Workers' Union, Pro. ....	2 00	9, Box Sawyers and N. Union, C. F. ....	5 00
6, A. S. T. and Cornice Workers' Union, P. C. ....	1 00	9, Ohio Miners' Amal. Ass'n., P. C. ....	17 00
6, United Organ Makers, P. C. ....	4	12, Barbers' Union No. 2, P. C. ....	10
6, N. E. Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, P. C. ....	36 36	13, Lathers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
9, Furniture Workers' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	28 00	13, Tin Plate Workers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
9, Furniture Workers' Nat. Union, Pro. ....	2 50	13, Brushmakers' Int. Union, P. C. ....	50
10, Brotherhood Wire Drawers, C. F. ....	5 00	13, Hair Spinners' Union No. 1, C. F. ....	5 00
10, Harness Makers' Union, Pro. ....	30	16, Stone Masons' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
11, McKay Stitchers' Union, Pro. ....	1 00	16, Metal Workers' U. of N. A., P. C. ....	4 12
11, Granite Cutters' Nat. Union, Pro. ....	8 00	16, Brotherhood of Carpenters, P. C. ....	65 13
11, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Pro. ....	10 00	16, Cosmo. W'm's Ass'n., P. C. ....	3
11, Oystermen's Trade Union, No. 1, P. C. ....	10 00	16, Stone Masons' Union, P. C. ....	25
11, Oystermen's Trade Union No. 4, C. F. ....	5 00	19, Cloth Hat Mkrs' Union, P. C. ....	1 00
14, Brotherhood of Carpenters, P. C. ....	65 13	19, Connecticut State Branch, A. F. of L., D. T. ....	2 10
14, Jour. Barbers' Nat. Union, Pro. ....	1 00	20, Bartndrs' Union No. 1, P. C. ....	75
14, Coopers' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	3 00	21, Ill. Miners and M. L. P. A., P. C. ....	15 58
15, Textile Workers' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	2 00	22, Oystermen's T. U. No. 3, P. C. ....	55
15, Steam Fitters' Association, C. F. ....	5 00	23, Builders' Laborers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
15, Central Trade and Labor Union, St. Louis, Pro. ....	3 50	23, Tube Workers' Union, C. F. ....	5 00
15, Cosmo. W'm's Ass'n., P. C. ....	5	23, Central L. U., Harrisburg, C. F. ....	5 00
16, Barbers' Union No. 2, P. C. ....	20	29, Builders' Laborers' Union, S. P. C. ....	4 00
16, Bartenders' Union No. 2, C. F. ....	5 00	30, Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C. ....	5 00
16, Conn. State Branch A. F. of L., D. T. ....	2 08	31, Brewery Workmen's N. U., P. C. ....	117 53
16, Central Labor Union, Cincinnati, Pro. ....	1 00	April 4, Central L. U., Reading, o. a., C. F. ....	1 00
16, Int. Boatmen's Union, P. C. ....	1 40	5, Lightermen's Union, C. F. ....	5 00
16, Int. Boatmen's Union No. 2, C. F. ....	5 00	7, Federal Labor U. No. 2479, C. F. ....	5 00
21, Metal Workers' Union, Pro. ....	60	7, Tin and S. I. Work's Coun., P. C. ....	2 00
21, Mass. State Branch, Pro. ....	1 00	7, Ohio Miners' Amal. Ass'n., P. C. ....	17 00
24, A. A. Iron and Steel Workers, Pro. ....	30 00	7, Illinois State Federation, S. P. C. ....	4 00
24, A. A. Iron and Steel Workers, P. C. ....	97 50	7, C. G. F. B. and S. Clerks' U., P. C. ....	12
		10, A. S. T. and Cor. Workers' U., P. C. ....	1 00
		10, Brotherhood of Painters, P. C. ....	6 25
		10, Jour. Barbers' N. U. of A., C. F. ....	5 00
		10, Hod Carriers' Union, P. C. ....	1 30

10, Tallymen's Union, C. F., \$	5 00	Convention—Sergt.-at-A., H. Shunger, \$	12 50
10, Steam Fitters' Union, P. C.	4	Convention—Messenger, Hugh Mc-	10 00
11, Oystermen's T. U. No. 2,		Gregor	8 00
P. C.	55	Convention—R. R. fare of Hugh Mc-	10 00
11, United Organ Makers, P. C.	4	Gregor	2 50
14, N. Y. State B., A. F. of L.,	5 00	R. R. fare, Baltimore and Washing-	
C. F.	10	ton, S. Gompers	2 50
14, Barbers' Union No. 2, P. C.	5 00	Charter fees returned, Progressive	
17, Butchers and M. C. Union,	5 00	Musical Union and Bartenders'	10 00
C. F.	4 00	Union, of Brooklyn	
17, Butchers and M.C. Union, S.	5 00	Delegate tax returned, Federation of	
17, German Waiters' Union, C.F.	36 36	Labor, Washington, D. C.	20 00
18, N. E. Shoe Lasters' Pro. U.,	5 00	Office—Book, pens, bands and sundries	2 65
P. C.	2 10	Office—Papers and advertising	1 57
18, Horse Collar Makers' N. U.,	8 75	Office—Postage and telegram	2 10
C. F.	18	Salaries—President and clerk	130 00
18, Conn. State B'n, A. F. of L.,	3		
D. T.	102 05	January, 1888.	
19, Brotherhood of Boiler Mkr.,	5 00	Office—Furniture	20 57
P. C.	5 00	Office—Desk	16 00
20, Harness Makers' Union, P.C.	6 00	Office—Sign, clock, etc.	2 44
24, Cosmo. W'm'n's Ass'n., P.C.	5 00	Printing—2,000 Letter heads	7 50
25, Cigar Makers' Int. U. of A.,	26	Printing—1,000 Constitutions	6 50
P. C.	5 00	Printing—1,000 Address lists	5 00
26, Hod Carriers' Union, P. C.	5 00	Printing—1,000 Monthly report blanks	4 75
27, Tile Layers' Union, C. F.	5 00	Printing—1,000 Application blanks	4 75
May 1, Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union,	5 00	Printing—1,000 Letter circulars	3 25
P. C.	6 00	Printing—1,000 Cards	2 50
1, Jour. Barbers' Nat. Union,	5 00	Printing—1,000 Cards	2 43
S.	5 00	"Union Advocate"—Cancelled matter,	
2, Hair Spinners' Union No. 2,	6 25	2,000 printed stamped envelopes	34 95
C. F.	5 00	Rubber signatures and stamps	7 25
4, Brotherhood of Painters,	6 25	Hetograph and supplies	2 60
etc., P. C.	5 00	Fountain pen	2 50
4, Jour. Butchers' Union, C. F.	6 25	Book and stationery	2 23
7, C. G. F. B. and S. Clerk's	10	Charter tubes	1 50
U. P. C.	64 60	Charter fee returned, Shoemakers' P.U.	5 00
9, Brotherhood of Carpenters,	4	Subscriptions returned, "Union Ad-	
P. C.	10 58	vocate"	
9, United Organ Makers, P. C.	14 25	Expressage	3 50
10, Miners and Mine Laborers of	50 00	Postage and telegrams	1 60
Pa., District No. 3, P. C.	3 00	Car fare of Clerk, and sundries	4 55
10, Ohio Miners' Amal. Ass'n,	2 00	Car fare of clerk, and sundries	1 89
P. C.	1 00	Gas (3 months) for old office	4 00
"12, Iron Moulders' U. of N. A.,	2 25	Attending Bricklayers' Convention,	
P. C.	68 21	Boston, S. Gompers	34 00
14, Textile Workers' Prog. U.,	50	Preparing report of Convention and	
P. C.	6 00	postage, P. J. McGuire	32 40
17, Conn. State B., A. F. of L.,	49 12	Salaries—President and clerk	150 00
D. T.	112 50		
18, Stone Masons' Union, S.		February.	
18, Stone Masons' Union, P. C.		Printing—1,000 Reports of proceed-	
19, Brotherhood of Carpenters,		ings of Convention	105 00
P. C.		Printing—1,000 Appeals for Pennsyl-	
19, Hod Carriers' Union, P. C.		vania miners	6 00
22, Tailors' Nat. Prog. Union,		Printing—Certificates of affiliation	25 00
P. C.		Printing—Organizers' commissions	4 50
26, Cigar Makers' Int. U. of A.,		Seals for organizers' commissions	80
P. C.		Stereotyping constitution	2 50
28, A. A. Iron and Steel Work-		Hektograph paper, etc.	94
ers, National Lodge		Subscriptions returned, Union Advo-	
	\$2,047 28	cate	50
		Cleaning and removing office	6 30
		Expressage	1 65
		Postage and telegrams	11 09
		Car fare of clerk, and sundries	1 20
		Gas for office	2 00
		Salaries, President and clerk	140 00

Note.—C. F., Certificate, or Charter Fee.  
P. C., Per Capita Tax.  
D. T., Delegate Tax.  
S., Supplies.

## EXPENDITURES.

December, 1887.

Union Advocate—Printing	\$ 62 25	Subscriptions returned, Union Advo-	2 00
Union Advocate—Expressing	50	Stationery	40
Convention—Hall Rent	120 00	Postage and telegrams	1 55
Convention—Stationery	7 50	Gas for office	2 00
Convention—Trunk for documents	3 25	Car fare of clerk, and sundries	75
Convention—Expressing documents	1 00	Salaries—President and clerk	140 00

March.

## April.

Office fixtures .....	\$ 12 77
Supplies for local unions .....	9 00
Postage and telegrams .....	7 67
Stationery .....	53
Gas for office .....	2 00
Salaries—President and clerk .....	150 00

## May.

Office—Rent (four months) .....	48 00
Office—Fuel (December, 1887, to date) .....	12 00
Office—Gas .....	2 00
Office—Fixtures .....	1 00
Supplies for unions .....	7 25
Stationery .....	2 82
Postage and telegrams .....	8 83
Car fare of clerk, and sundries .....	70
Attending Ex. Council—	
Samuel Gompers .....	7 00
Daniel McLaughlin .....	58 50
Wm. Martin .....	27 00
G. Edmonston .....	11 50
Salaries—President and clerk .....	160 00

Cash on hand, May 28, 1888. .... \$1,725 23  
 322 05

\$2,047 28

Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1888.

Audited this day and found correct to date.

P. J. McGUIRE,  
 D. McLAUGHLIN,  
 WM. MARTIN.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR LEHIGH VAL-  
 LEY, PA., MINERS.—INCOME.

Feb. 6, Baltimore Fed. of Labor .....	\$ 59 00
28, Beer Drivers' Union No. 1 .....	25 00
29, Moses Oppenheimer .....	50
Mar. 3, Indianapolis C. T. and L. U. ....	10 00
3, N. Y. Stereotypers' Ass'n .....	25 00

5, Carpenters' Union No. 90 .....	\$ 5 00
6, Brewers' Un. No. 1, of N.Y. ....	50 00
6, Firemen's Union No. 30 .....	20 00
7, Cigar Makers' Union No. 17 .....	15 00
7, Cigar Makers' Union No. 49 .....	10 00
10, Iron and Steel Wrks. No. 8 .....	5 00
12, J. B. Haines .....	1 50
12, Massachusetts State Branch .....	1 00
16, Metal Workers' Union .....	1 50
20, Brooklyn Bartenders' Union .....	4 00
20, Carpenters' Union No. 124 .....	5 00
21, L. G. C. Pierce .....	3 25
21, Cigar Makers' Union No. 160 .....	3 00
22, Mrs. Sahlin .....	1 00
29, Oystermen's Union No. 1 .....	10 00
31, Brewers' Union No. 17 .....	55 00
31, Brewers' Union No. 2 .....	20 00
31, Brewers' Union No. 21 .....	5 00
April 4, Cosmopolitan W. Assn. ....	2 00
7, German-American Typos .....	10 00
7, Iron Moulders' Union No. 35 .....	10 00
12, Illinois State Federation .....	25 00
18, Barbers' Union of Muskegon .....	5 00
May 7, Barbers' Union of Reading .....	5 00

\$391 75

## FORWARDED.

Feb. 20, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	\$ 59 00
Mar. 2, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	135 50
21, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	34 00
April 4, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	80 00
16, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	25 00
17, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	48 25
May 13, Receipt, T. M. Thomas .....	10 00

\$391 75

Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1888.

Audited and found correct.

P. J. McGUIRE,  
 WM. MARTIN,  
 D. McLAUGHLIN,  
 G. EDMONSTON.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

## American Federation of Labor

HEADQUARTERS

171 East 91st Street, New York City

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President

## Financial Report for the Quarter Ending November 30th, 1888

RECEIPTS.			
September.			
1. Balance per last report.....	\$ 420 95		
4. F. L. U., Sturgeon Bay, Wis., No. 2705, S.....	5 75	26. Cigar Makers' Int. Union, P. C..	\$ 44 00
4. Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C..	5 00	26. Cigar Makers' Int. Union, P. C..	44 00
6. Tallymens' Union, Muskegon, Mich., No. 2582, P. C.....	50	26. Cigar Makers' Int. Union, P. C..	44 33
12. Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, P. C.....	7 50	26. Ill. Miners' Prot. Assn., P. C....	6 98
12. Society of Carpenters, C. F.....	5 00	26. Ill. Miners' Prot. Assn.....	5 58
16. Ohio Miners' A. A., P. C.....	16 25	27. Machinists & Blacksmiths, Wheeling, W. Va., No. 2712, S.....	4 00
26. Ger. Teamsters and Lab. Union, East Saginaw No. 2446, C. F..	5 00	27. Hair Spinners, Balt. No. 2472, P. C.	30
26. Cotton Spinners, Harrison, N. J., No. 2709, C. F.....	5 00	31. Total from sale of Pamphlets for month .....	104 98
26. Cotton Spinners, Harrison, N. J., No. 2709, S.....	1 15		
26. Marble and Slate Workers, Allegheny, Pa., No. 2711, C. F.....	5 00	November.	
26. State Branch, Connecticut, D. T.....	4 24	1. Bro. Painters and Decorators, P. C.	7 50
27. Mach. & Blacksmiths, Wheeling, W. Va., No. 2712, C. F.....	5 00	1. A. A. Iron and Steel Workers, Grand Lodge, P. C.....	187 50
27. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, P. C.	69 42	1. Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C..	5 00
29. Oystermen's Union, Seaford, Del., No. 2445, P. C.....	60	1. F. L. U., N. Y. City, No. 2714, C. F.....	5 00
29. Int. Bro. Boiler Makers, P. C.....	5 00	3. Organ Makers, Washington, N. J., No. 2444, P. C.....	30
30. Total from sale of Pamphlet during month .....	49 20	3. Bro. Wire Drawers No. 2456, P. C.	36
		7. Jour. Bakers' Nat. Union, P. C..	11 17
		7. Jour. Bakers' Nat. Union, P. C..	10 52
		7. Jour. Bakers' Nat. Union, P. C..	10 75
		7. Ill. Miners' Prot. Assn., P. C....	6 09
		7. Ohio Miners' Amal. Assn., P. C....	15 20
		8. Int. Furniture Workers' Union, P. C.....	6 50
		8. Int. Furniture Workers' Union, P. C.....	6 50
		8. Int. Furniture Workers' Union, P. C.....	7 00
		8. F. L. U., Cohoes, No. 2729, C. F..	5 00
		9. Iron Molders' Union of N. A., P. C.....	200 00
		9. Granite Cutters' National Union, C. F.....	5 00
		12. F. L. U., N. Y. City, No. 2714, S.	4 00
		17. American Flint Glass Wks., P. C.	88 50
		20. Elastic Web Weavers, P. C.....	65
		23. Horse Collar Makers' Union, P. C.	3 00
		23. Slaters' Union, Allegheny, Pa., No. 2704, S.....	5 00
		24. F. L. U., Sturgeon Bay, Wis., No. 2705, P. C.....	53
		29. Tailors' Prog. Union, P. C.....	3 00
		30. Tile Layers' Union, N. Y. City, No. 2690, P. C.....	45
		30. Clerks' Union, Muskegon, Mich., P. C.....	40
		30. Coopers' Nat. Union, P. C.....	2 00
		30. Cigarmakers' Int. Union, P. C..	88 77
		30. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners, P. C.	67 81
		30. Iron & Steel Workers' A. A., Grand Lodge, P. C.....	37 50
		30. Total from sale of pamphlets for month .....	120 69
			\$1997 24
		Note.—C. F., Certificate, or Charter Fee.	
		P. C., Per Capita Tax.	
		D. T., Delegate Tax.	
		S., Supplies.	

EXPENDITURES.  
September, 1888.

Printing Pamphlets .....	\$ 64 25
Printing 500 certificates of membership .....	9 25
Printing 2,000 letter circulars .....	9 00
Printing 5,000 ode cards .....	8 75
Printing 2,000 application blanks .....	8 00
Printing 3,000 circulars .....	6 75
Printing 1,000 letter heads .....	3 75
Printing 1,000 note heads .....	3 50
Printing 2,500 circulars .....	2 00
Printing 1,000 working cards .....	2 00
Printing 1,000 envelopes .....	1 50
Stationery .....	2 64
Postage .....	23 85
Expressage .....	5 20
Telegrams .....	6 03
Supplies .....	4 00
Sundries .....	2 25
Salaries President and clerk .....	160 00

## October, 1888.

Printing Pamphlets .....	88 15
Printing 3,500 circulars and plates .....	19 50
Printing 1,000 convention calls and financial reports .....	11 50
Printing 2,000 convention calls .....	8 50
Printing 1,000 letter circulars .....	4 25
Printing 1,000 note circulars .....	2 75
Printing 2,000 envelopes .....	3 00
Stationery .....	42
Postage .....	43 93
Expressage .....	5 75

Telegrams .....	\$ 6 24
Supplies .....	6 00
Sundries .....	2 55
Office help .....	40 00
Salaries President and clerk .....	148 00

## November, 1888.

Printing Pamphlets .....	169 10
Printing 1,000 credentials .....	11 50
Printing 1,000 convention calls .....	6 25
Stationery for Convention .....	27 87
Postage .....	12 50
Expressage .....	14 65
Telegrams .....	2 72
Supplies .....	4 00
Traveling and organizing .....	135 00
Rent 4 months, ending Dec. 15 .....	48 00
Cas 4 months, ending Dec. 15 .....	8 00
Fuel 4 months, ending Dec. 15 .....	9 00
Sundries .....	2 56
Office help .....	68 00
Salaries President and clerk .....	160 00

Cash on hand Aug. 30, 1888 .....	\$1392 41
Total receipts for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1888 .....	\$ 420 95
.....	1576 29
.....	1997 24
Total expenses for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1888 .....	1392 41
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1888 .....	\$ 604 83

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1887.....	\$ 25 95	Printing.....	\$ 703 25
Charter fees .....	345 00	Printing <i>The Union Advocate</i> .....	71 18
Capita tax .....	358 48	Stationery .....	60 65
Delegate tax .....	151 26	Postage, telegrams & expressage.....	255 38
Proceedings and pamphlets .....	348 87	Office fixtures and utensils.....	76 04
Supplies .....	81 94	Rent, light and fuel.....	297 50
		Charter fees returned .....	15 00
		Delegate tax returned .....	20 00
		Supplies .....	37 00
		Donations for memorial stones.....	100 00
	\$4,538 50	Traveling and organizing.....	249 50
		Sundries .....	21 07
		Clerk's salary and other services.....	826 20
		President's salary .....	1,200 00
Total expenses .....	3,933 67		
Cash on hand .....	\$ 604 83		\$3,933 67

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

1887.		1888.	
Total receipts .....	\$2,100 34	Total receipts .....	\$4,538 50
Total expenses .....	2,074 39	Total expenses .....	3,933 67
Balance .....	\$ 25 95	Balance .....	\$ 604 83

LABOR OMNIA VINCI

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Headquarters: 171 East 91st Street, New York City

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President

## Financial Report for the Quarter Ending August 31st, 1888

### RECEIPTS.

June, 1888.	
1. Balance, per audited report.	\$ 322 05
1. F. L. U. No. 2696, Chicago, C. F.	5 55
1. Systematic Drawers, P. C.	5 55
1. Bro. Wire Drawers, P. C.	23
1. Steamfitters, Syracuse, N. Y., P. C.	06
1. Stone Masons, McKeesport, C. F.	79
1. Hair Spinners No. 1, P. C.	5 00
1. Ill. Miners' Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	30
1. Ill. Miners' Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	7 75
1. Ill. Miners' Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	5 50
1. Bartenders' Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., P. C.	5 00
4. Ger-Amer. Typographia, P. C.	2 10
4. Linemens' Union, Troy, N. Y., C. F.	8 25
4. Linemens' Union, Baltimore, Md., C. F.	2 40
9. Jour. Barbers' Nat. Union, S.	5 00
9. Jour. Barbers' Nat. Union, S.	9 00
10. Bro. Carriers, & Dockmen, N. J., P. C.	6 25
11. Org. Mks. Wash'g'tn, N. J., P. C.	04
11. Iron Moulders' Union of N. A., P. C.	50 00
11. Tallymens' Union, Muskegon, Mich., P. C.	45
12. Mathers' Union, Cohoes, N. Y., P. C.	12
13. Tile Layers' Union, S.	8 00
14. International Boatmen's, P. C.	90
14. Ladies' F. L. U. No. 2703, C. F.	5 00
15. Bro. Wire Drawers, S.	4 00
15. Hair Spinners' No. 2, P. C.	36
16. Fed. Ass'n. Miners of Ind., C. F.	5 00
21. Ohio Miners' Anal. Ass'n., P. C.	12 50
21. Builders' Laborers' Union, P. C.	2 10
25. Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, P. C.	60 51
27. Ill. Miners' Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	7 76
28. Oystermens' Union No. 2, P. C.	54

July, 1888.	
28. Shoe Workers' Prot. Union, P. C.	35
28. Horse Collar Makers' Nat. Union, P. C.	3 34
28. Comm. C. State Branch, A. F. of L., Pa.	4 24
29. Slaters' Union, Pittsburgh, Pa., C. F.	5 00
30. Brushmakers' Nat. Union, P. C.	1 50
3. Int. Furniture Wrks' Union, P. C.	14 00
5. Jour. Bakers' Nat. Union, P. C.	59 05
5. Trade & Labor Ass'n., Chicago, Ill., C. F.	5 00
7. Bro. Painters & Decorators, P. C.	7 50
7. Arc. S. I. & Cornice Wkrs., P. C.	1 00
10. Mass. State Branch, A. F. of L., D. T.	12 50
14. Trade & Labor Co., Detroit, Mich., C. F.	5 00
24. Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, P. C.	99 79
24. N. E. Gasmen's Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	72 72
24. F. L. U. No. 2705, Surgeon Bay, Wis., C. F.	5 00
24. Ohio Miners' Anal. Ass'n., P. C.	13 50
27. Amer. Flint Glass Wkrs., C. F.	5 00
27. Hair Spinners' No. 1, P. C.	43 50
27. Light Carriers, Lincoln, Neb., P. C.	75
27. Clerks' C. G. F. B. & S. Union, P. C.	1 05
27. Org. Mkrs., Washington, N. J., P. C.	10
27. Stone Masons, McKeesport, Pa., P. C.	06
28. Textile Wkrs' Prog. Union, P. C.	05
28. Jour. Tailors' Nat. Union, P. C.	2 00
28. Box Sawyers, etc., St. Louis, Mo., P. C.	1 08

August, 1888.	
3. Bro. of Painters, etc., P. C.	7 50
3. Ohio Miners' Anal. Ass'n., P. C.	12 50
3. Tile Layers' Union, P. C.	37
7. Ill. Miners' Prot. Ass'n., P. C.	7 42
7. Tube Workers, McKeesport, Pa., C. F.	5 59
10. Cigar Makers' Int. Union, P. C.	15
14. Int. Furniture Workers' Union, P. C.	47 27
15. Vessel Binders, Menominee, Wis., C. F.	39 00
22. Oystermens' Union, C. F.	5 00
22. State Branch A. F. of L., D. T.	5 00
23. Germ.-Amer. Typographia, P. C.	3 00
23. Hair Spinners' No. 3, C. F.	8 25
24. Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, P. C.	5 00
25. Tailors' Progressive Union, P. C.	70 07
27. Metal Workers' Union, P. C.	6 00
29. Clothing Wrethmens, Boston, P. C.	5 30
29. Bro. Wire Drawers, Salem, O., P. C.	1 00
29. Jour. Bakers' National Union, P. C.	21
31. Cigar Makers' Int. Union, P. C.	11 50
31. Granite Cutters' Nat. Union, P. C.	45 81
31. Various, S.	38 76
	42
	\$1,236 93

Note.—C. F., Certificate, or Charter Fee.  
P. C., Per Capita Tax.  
D. T., Delegate Tax.  
S., Supplies.



# EXPENDITURES

June, 1888.

Printing 1,000 traveling cards.....	\$ 3 75
Printing 5,000 constitutions.....	12 00
Printing 2,000 appeals (Brewers').....	10 00
Printing 500 working cards.....	2 70
Printing 2,000 letter circulars.....	9 00
Printing 2,000 stamped envelopes.....	34 80
Printing 500 financial reports.....	14 00
Office fixtures .....	12 76
Postage, expressage and telegrams....	6 25
Postage, expressage, etc., P. J. McCuire	4 90
Seals for local unions.....	6 75
Sundries .....	3 50
Salaries—President and Clerk.....	150 00

July, 1888.

Printing 100 notices of arrears.....	\$ 3 50
Donation to Thos. A. Armstrong Memorial .....	50 00
Donation to William H. Foster Memorial .....	50 00
Stationery .....	3 80
Postage and telegrams.....	4 19
Railroad fare, hotel, etc., 2 weeks in Washington, D. C., S. Gompers.....	70 00
Sundries .....	1 30
Salaries—President and clerk .....	140 00

August, 1888.

Printing 5,500 note circulars.....	\$ 10 00
Printing 5,500 manuals .....	16 00
Electrotyping .....	1 75
Hektograph and paper .....	3 40
Postage and telegrams.....	9 38
Sundries .....	1 80
Office rent (3 months).....	30 00
Office gas (3 months).....	4 50
Salaries—President and clerk .....	140 00
	<u>\$816 03</u>

Cash on hand, August 31, 1888:

Treasurer .....	\$110 25
President .....	310 70
	<u>420 95</u>
	<u>\$1,236 89</u>

XUM

RESOLUTION

XUM

ON CHART